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Wayside Gleanings.

FOR THE TIMES.

LONG AGO.

BY C. H. CRISWELL.

Oh, it was sweet to love thee
In those days gone by;
Oh, it was bliss to hear thee
Gently near me sigh!
How rapturous the feeling,
When our glances met!
Such depth of love revealing,—
Art thou constant yet?

No, never more—ah never!
Thou wilt love, I fear;
Never again, my own one,
Shall I see thee near.
They say thou wilt forsake me
And to another flee—
But ah! they cannot make me
Faithless, love, to thee.

Praise for Redemption.

In the rosy light of the morning bright,
Lift the voice of praise on high;
From the lips of youth, to the God of truth,
Let the joyful echoes fly.
Sing praises, glad praises,
Sing praises, sing:
Let your songs arise to the lofty skies,
And exult in God our King.

As he looked in love from the world above,
Our distresses filled his eyes;
And, a world to save, his own Son He gave
On the bloody tree to die.
Sing praises, &c.

Let his praise be spread, for the Lamb who bled
To deliver us from woe;
He endured the cross, the disgrace, the loss—
Let his praise for ever flow!—*Chorus.*

Now exalted high o'er the earth and sky,
He delights in mercy still;
Bends his gracious ear, our requests to hear,
And our longing souls to fill.—*Chorus.*

On the cross he hung for the old and young,
But he loves the children best;
To his arms we'll fly, on his grace rely,
And secure his promised rest.—*Chorus.*

FOR THE TIMES.

AUTUMN.

BY EMMASOPHIA.

Respectfully inscribed to Lottie Linwood.

"God of the seasons, natures King,
The autumn claims a grateful song:
Thy praises we would love to sing,
To thee our noblest powers belong."

Gentle spring and lovely summer are departed; silver autumn now advances with a wreath of ripe corn cirkling his tawny brow, and grasping a sharpened sickle in his hardy hand. We welcome thy approach; nature smiles at thy appearance, and plenty follows in thy train; the reapers hail thine arrival with delight; even the little gleaners follow thy footsteps rejoiceing, and the Christian sings "Surely O Lord God, the earth is full of thy goodness! thou preservest both man and beast."

The fruitfulness of the harvest greatly depends upon the previous conduct of the husbandman! Without Divine assistance, we cannot become holy, anymore than the seed can grow, and become fruitful, without the beams of the sun, and the showers of rain. An ignorant and idle person who had never seen the progress of vegetation, might disapprove of the exertions of the man who was ploughing his ground, sowing his seed. "Why do you take all this trouble?" would be his enquiry? "I cannot see that any good effects are produc'd." "Wait a few months longer" the labourer replies, "and you will see this seed rising from the ground and bearing fruits, to supply my own wants, and the necessities of my family and friends." Life is the seed time of eternity. If we wish to possess happiness, knowledge, and piety on earth; or honor, glory, and immortality in heaven, the present is the season for sowing the seeds which will produce these "peaceable fruits of righteousness."

Bridgeport Conn.

From the Saturday Evening Mail.

Waifs from Sycamore Dale.

BY C. H. CRISWELL.

I hear the night wind sighing
O'er mother's white head-stone,
The rose bush near it lying,
Is here like me, alone;
And just like me are weeping,
Those dew-drops from the bough,
Long time has she been sleeping—
I have no mother now!

The cold, damp sod lies above thee, and the grass grows thickly there. In spring time, the rain-clouds burst over thee, and warm, fragrant breezes thou canst not feel, sweet mother. In the Summer the roses bloom upon thy lonely grave, and when their leaves fall, they perish upon thy tomb. In the melancholy Autumn, the dark trees wave sadly over thee, sweeping with their branches thy silent resting place and the dismal winds wail a requiem to thy repose. Winter comes—the many colored leaves have fallen and are dead—and the earth hardens—and no more waves the long, green grass—it is withered, like my heart, since thou art gone. Snow, white glistening snow, falls and hides thy grave from the eyes of thy sorrowing child.

My own mother! when I had thee near me, why did I not love thee more? The earth has been desolate since thou art gone to heaven, and I know my love for thee was very, very great, still, I feel now that I never appreciated thee upon earth. Oh, blessed spirit, now standing before a merciful God, and enjoying all the blessings of heaven, forgive, oh, forgive thine erring child her neglect and her disobedience.

Art thou not often with me in spirit, sweet mother? Do I not hear the rustling of thy angel wings about me and around? Dost thou not guard thy child from many a danger and many a sin? Yes, I am sure that it is so—I know that in the depth of the still midnight thou art murmuring to me in my dreams. Blessed spirit! be thou ever near me while I tarry in this weary world.

My own mother! Well I remember thee from my earliest childhood. So tall and slender fair wert thou, with thy glossy brown hair and thy meek blue eyes, and that face so expressive of heavenly peace. Thou wert a faithful and devotod wife, and a kind and indulgent mother. Oh, blessed one! the void which thou hast left in my heart will never, never be filled on earth. Oh, why didst thou leave me in the prime of thy womanhood: why leave me thus isolated with a spirit whose pale melancholy casts its shadow o'er all my life?

Mother, sweet mother! the tears are falling from mine eyes as I write—I weep because I see thee no more, and because my sins may bar me from joining thee in that radiant clime where such only as pure as thou art can dwell. What happiness would be the surety of meeting thee there to part no more forever!

Not a day passes but thou art in my remembrance, though five years have fled since I beheld them bear thee away to thy dark and dreary resting place. Mother, my own mother, why did I not love thee more!

But bitter tears are blinding me—I must pause. I will go to my closet, and pray for forgiveness, and for "that peace which passeth all understanding."

Let Him That Heareth say Come.

Though to ministers of the gospel belongs the high pre-eminence of being "fellow-laborers with God," yet such honors are not reserved exclusively for the pulpit. The youth who, finding Sabbath rest in Christian labors, hold his Sabbath-class; the mother, with her children grouped around her, and the Bible resting on her knees; the friend who deals faithfully with another's soul; any man who kindly takes a poor sinner by the hand, and seeking to conduct him to the Savior, says, "Come with us, and we will do thee good"—these, not less than ministers of the gospel, are "fellow-laborers with God." Where sinners are perishing, where opportunity offers, where a door is open, where the rule, "Let all things be done decently and in order," is not violated—call it preaching, if you choose, but in God's name, *let hearers preach.* Has God gifted any to speak of Christ? Then with such high interests at stake, from forms which Churches, not their Head,—man, not God, has established, we say, "Loose him and let him go."—*Gurthrie's Gospel in Ezekiel.*

Literary.

PERCY;

OR,

THE BANISHED SON.

BY MRS. CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

CHAPTER I.

"Oh! that uncle would forgive him!"

Thus ejaculated a young girl, as she sat, with her hands folded over her knees, by the side of a waning fire.

"What a sad, sad evening this has been to me, though all the while I have been compelled to smile and look happy!"

There was certainly nothing in the apartment in which she was seated that seemed congenial with sadness. It was a large and splendidly illuminated room, richly carpeted and furnished, and, from the flowers, which not only decorated the vases but hung in gay festoons around the walls, it had evidently been adorned for some festive occasion. Rare and beautiful, flowers they were, mostly green-house blossoms, relieved by the dark evergreens with which they were entwined, for the flowers of summer were long since faded and gone.

Though the fire, by which the young girl was seated, was now nothing more than a heap of glowing embers, it had lately burned with intense heat, so that every corner of that large apartment was filled with the genial warmth of the tropic latitudes. The dress of the young girl, who sat so lonely and dejected in the midst of those gaylands, was in keeping with the festive character of the scene. A robe of white gause, falling in transparent folds over a rich under-dress of satin, gave that gossamer grace to her figure which airy drapery alone can impart. A wreath of white roses—mimic, it is true, but so exquisitely natural one could almost see the petals curl and tremble amidst the tresses they adorned—was bound around her brow, confining the light-brown ringlets which fell, unshorn and untutored, even to her waist. What a contrast her gala dress and mournful attitude presented! That floral garland, and those sad, dark blue eyes, all swimming in tears! She looked wistfully at the clock. Its solemn, continuous ticking, sounded mournfully in the solitude. It was a machine of elegant workmanship, representing, on its gilded pedestal, one of the most interesting scenes in the history of the Horatii and Curiatii. Directly in the foreground the father of the Horatii was standing with an air of stern majesty, the swords of his three sons grasped in his right hand, which he was elevating towards Heaven. He seemed to be consecrating those warlike weapons to a holy purpose, and calling down the blessing of the gods on the enterprise to which he had devoted his sons. The dignity, the inflexibility of the Roman, spoke in every lineament. One could read on those firm and nobly-formed lips the spirit that dictated the magnanimous expression, "*Qu'il mourut,*" when he believed his last surviving son a fugitive and a coward. There was a fascination in that figure to her, whose eyes were now gazing upon it. The light of the lamps glittering on its surface, and it came out resplendently in its lustre. She thought of Roman fathers—how stern and inflexible they were—of Brutus, the avenging judge of his own sons; of Manlius, condemning to an ignominious death the brave and gallant youth who had come to lay the trophies of his valor at his father's feet.

"Oh! that fathers should be so stern and unforgiving!" she exclaimed, the image of an unrelenting American father resting darkly on her remembrance.

The door opened very slowly and gently—so slowly that it seemed turning on invisible hinges—and a young man, wrapped in a dark travelling cloak, with his hat deeply shading his brows, stood on the threshold.

"Ella," uttered he, in a low voice; and the young girl started as if touched with electric fire.

"Oh! Claude, Claude, is it you?" she cried, and the next moment, regardless of the roses she was crushing, the beautiful gauze folds she was disordering, she was weeping on his shoulder, half-eveloped in the folds of that dark, heavy cloak.

"How pale you are, dear Claude," she at length exclaimd, "and how cold!" and drawing him gently to the fire, she assisted him to unclasp his cloak; and, then stirring the dying embers till they glowed with cheering redness, she sat down by his side, and, taking his chilled hand in hers, gazed earnestly in his face.

"How beautiful you are to-night, Ella!" said he; "and how adorned!" he added, in a tone of bitterness.

"This is all mockery—nothing but mockery," cried she, pulling off the roses from her hair, and casting them at her feet. "They dressed me for my birth-day ball, and I was compelled to submit. Uncle would have it so& I could not help hoping he intended to make this a night of reconciliation and joy. Oh! that he were less kind to me, or less cruel to you. I want to hate him, and he will not let me."

"I haved deserved punishment for folly and disobedience—sin, if they will have it so—but banishment from home, banishment from you Ella—oh! it is hard. I am not a second Cain, that I should be driven, an alien, from my father's house."

And the youth rose up suddenly, and walked about the room, struggling with his wretchedness.

"Yes, I must go, never to return. In little more than an hour from this I shall be wending my way, I know not, care not whither. Disowned, banished, threatened with malediction if I remain longer near the home I have disgraced, I care not what becomes of me. Fool, maniac that I have been, I might have anticipated all this—I might have known that I had a Roman father to deal with. But, thoughtless of the past, reckless of the future, I have rushed on to ruin. Ella, my cousin, my sister, my more than sister, can I, must I part from you?"

"No, no, no," she cried, clinging to him as if her arms had power to shield him from the doom that hung over him, "you shall not go. Your father cannot mean it. He does not will it. I will go to him this moment, and, rousing him from his night-sleep, I will kneel, weep, pray before him, till he relent and forgive. How dares he think of sleep when he has made us both so wretched? Come with me, Claude; kneel and pray with me.—He cannot resist our united prayers."

"It is in vain, Ella," he answered, a dark shadow gathering over his face; "I have already humbled myself in the dust before him, and he spurned me. Ne'er again even to my own father, will I degrade myself thus. I would meet banishment, poverty, suffering, even death itself, before I would expose myself a second time to such humiliation. Nay, Ella, put down that lamp; you cannot avert my doom."

But Ella would not hear. With the lamp glimmering in her hand, and her white silvery-looking robes fluttering like the wings of a snowy bird, she flew rather than ran up the long winding stairs, that led to the chamber of Mr. Percy. In her excitement, she forgot to open the door softly, and it swung heavily on the hinges. Mr. Percy was not asleep. How could he sleep when he had doomed his only son to banishment? No! his was the restless couch and the thorny pillow: but his was also the unconquerable will—the proud, unyielding temper. The decree had gone forth, and he would not change it, though his heart-strings should snap in the struggle.

Raising himself on his elbow, he gazed with a bewildered countenance on the youthful intruder. A strange apparition in the chamber of that stern, dark man! Rich curtains of crimson damask shaded the bed, and threw a kind of glow on the pale and haggard countenance of the occupant. His complexion looked still more sallow in contrast with the snowy white of the pillow, and under the shadow of the sable hair, as yet only partially threaded with silver, that hung over his temples. Ella threw herself on her knees by the bed-side, and burst into a passionate fit of weeping. His conscience told him her errand, and he spoke to her in a harsh hurried tone:

"What is the meaning of this? I like not to be disturbed. I have tried to make you happy to-night. Go away, child, and let me sleep." Sleep! she could have said:

"There's a voice in all the house
Cries, 'Sleep no more---Macbeth has murdered sleep.'"

"Oh! uncle, forgive Claude and let him stay; I cannot see him go; I shall die of grief, if you cast him away from you. You cannot be in earnest, uncle; you are only trying him. Say so, and I will bless you on my knees, till the latest day of my life."

"Do I look like a jesting man?" cried he, drawing away the hand she had grasped in the energy of speaking. "I am indeed in earnest, as that unhappy boy will soon know to his cost."

Oh! uncle, he has suffered enough already; you know he has. Had he committed murder, forgery, any crime, you might have disowned him; but——"

"Crime! repeated the indignant father, sweeping back the curtain with one hand and with the other pushing away the heavy locks from his brow, while his eyes flashed luridly. "Had he commited murder in the madness of passion, I could have forgiven him, and kept him near my heart, though his hand were reddened with blood. Had he committed forgery in a moment of temptation, I could have forgiven even that. But to go against warning and command—to herd with a company of vile vagabonds—to follow them to their haunts of wickedness—to adopt their profession—to become one among them, heart and soul—to suffer his name, my name—the name of Percy—to be placarded in every corner of the street, for the vulgar to gaze upon, and the wise to sneer at—the author of such a disgrace never shall be forgiven. Away, and disturb me no more."

Ella rose from her knees. The tears seemed frozen in her heart. She had entered the chamber with a wrestling spirit—the spirit that spoke through Jacob, when he said unto the angel, "I will not let thee go, unless thou bless me." Alas! she had no angel to contend with—but a proud, unconquerable man—a man whose family pride had received a deep and immedicable wound. With a look of hopeless dejection, of sullen, passive endurance she turned from that sleepless bed of down and descended the winding stairs. She was no longer the bird, winging its upward flight. She was the snail, dragging itself wearily along. The spring of hope was gone, and a leaden weight held back her steps.

"I told you so," said Claude, turning of ashy paleness; for, in spite of his assertion to the contrary, he had cherished a secret hope from her intercession. "I told you, you would plead in vain."

Ella, overpowered by disappointment and sorrow, leaned in tearless anguish on the shoulder of Claude, who pressed her in silence to his breast. She felt that deadly sickness of soul, which precedes the final separation from the object most loved on earth. They had been brought up under the same roof, protected by the same guardian—both were brotherless and sisterless—how could they help loving each other?

"Oh! that I were a boy," she cried; "then I would go with you, Claude, preferring poverty and exile with you, to all you leave behind. I would share all your trials; and heavy ones will they be, poor Claude! Whither will you go? What will you do? But promise me, Claude, whatever you do, you will never go back to scenes my uncle so much abhors. He will yet pardon and recall you—I feel, I know, he will."

"No, Ella, there is no hope of that; but be assured, to whatever extremities I may be driven, I shall never resort to that expedient. If you ever hear of me again, it shall be with honorable mention. Whither I shall go, what I shall do, I know not. I shall just float along the tide of circumstances, and perchance the wanderer may find some green spot to rest upon. I do not fear want, for my father's son has not been sent away entirely destitute. I shall work out my own destiny, and something tells me, that in manhood, I shall redeem the faults and follies of my youth. Ella, dear Ella, do not weep so bitterly! I am not worthy such tears. In this moment, I feel all the madness of which I have been guilty. I do not wonder that my father disowns me. I deserve to be an outcast."

The clock struck one. Claude started, as if a knell tolled on his ear. It was the signal departure—for the stage that was to bear him away, must even then be waiting at the hotel, where his trunks were already carried.

"You will write to me, Claude; wherever you may be, you will write and tell me of your welfafe? Remember it will be all I shall live for now."

"Yes, Ella, as soon as I find a home." His voice faltered with deep emotion.—"One promise, Ella: be kind, be loving still to my father. Do not resent my banishment; and should Nature resume its empire in his heart, and he remember with sorrow his alien son, then comfort him, Ella, for my sake. Tell him that I love him still, and that my life's struggle shall be to prove myself worthy of the name I bear. Farewell, Ella! sister, cousin, friend, dearer, a thousand times dearer, than all these precious names to my heart—but how dear, I never knew till this bitter moment."

Incapable of speaking, Ella lay sobbing in his arms. Stooping down, he kissed the pale cheek that rested almost unconsciously on his breast, while hot, scalding tears, that could no longer be repressed, gushed from his eyes. To leave the home of his father, the companion of his childhood, to go out into the cold world, friendless and alone, not knowing what ills he must endure, with what storms he must battle, with what enemies he must contend—and to feel, too, that all this was the consequence of his own disobedience and folly—it was a bitter, bitter thought.—With a desperate effort, he released himself from the clasp of those fair, clinging arms, placed her gently on the sofa, and rushed from the house. The faint light of the night lamp in his father's chamber, glimmered through the window and streamed across his path. The unhappy youth paused. It seemed that all beyond that ray was darkness and desolation; and yet it threw a solitary gleam of brightness on the parting hour. It might be an omen of future forgiveness. Softened, melted into even womanly tenderness, and filled with remorse at the memory of his disobedience, he knelt on that illuminated spot, and bowed his head in penitence and humility, even as if he were prostrated at his father's feet.

"Father, Ella, farewell" he cried, and starting up, dashed the tears from his eyes and became a wanderer from his native home.

And what was the offence for which he was thus suffering, so severe a penalty? To explain this, we must go back to Claud's earlier youth.

[To be Continued.]

Common Schools.

The Successful Teacher.

How to deal with a boy who "answers back" is one of the difficult problems both of school and home government. In the Rhode Island *Schoolmaster* we find "The Old Schoolmaster's Story," which may serve as a guide to some of our readers in their dealings with the young. The spirit of it is admirable, and the moral just.

It appears that an offense had been committed in school, and that "George" knew the offender, but would not disclose his name, "I can't tell you because it would not be right; the boy would not like to have me tell of him, and I'll do as I would be done by."

A few years earlier, says the old schoolmaster in telling the story, I should have deemed a reply thus given an insult and should have resented it accordingly; but experience and reflection had taught me the folly of this, and that one of the most important applications of my oft-quoted rule was—*to judge of the motives of others as I would wish to have them judge of mine.* Yet, for the moment, I was staggered. His plea was plausible; he might be honest in making it; I did not see in what respect it was fallacious. I felt that it would not do to retreat from my position and suffer the offender to escape, and yet that I should do a great injustice by compelling a boy to do a thing, if he believed it to be wrong.

After a little pause I said, "Well, George, I do not wish you to do any thing which is wrong, or which conflicts with our Golden Rule. We will leave this for to-night, and perhaps you will alter your mind before to-morrow."

I saw him privately before school, and found him more firm in his refusal than ever. After the devotional exercises of the morning, I began to question the scholars (as was my wont) on various points of duty, and generally led the conversation to the Golden Rule.

"Who," I asked, "are the persons to whom, as members of this school, you ought to do as you would be done by? Your parents, who support you and send you here? your schoolmates, who are engaged in the same work with yourselves? the citizens of the town who, by taxing themselves, raise money to pay the expenses of this school? the school committee, who take so great an interest in your welfare? your teacher? or the scholar who carelessly or wilfully commits some offense against good order?"

A hearty "Yes" was responded to every question.

Then addressing George, I said, "Yesterday I asked you who had committed a certain offense? You refused to tell me, because you thought it would not be doing as you would be done by. I now wish you to reconsider the subject. On one side are your parents, your schoolmates, the citizens of this town, the school committee, and your teacher, all deeply interested in every thing affecting the prosperity of this school. On the other side is the boy who, by his act, has shown himself ready to injure all these. To which party will you do as you would be done by?"

After a moment's pause he said, "To the first; it was William Brown who did it."

My triumph, or rather the triumph of the principle was complete, and the lesson was as deeply felt by the other members of the school, as by him for whom it was specially designed.

While we heartily commend the spirit of forbearance and justice shown by the old schoolmaster, we are decidedly of the opinion that boys, as a rule, should neither be required nor *permitted* to "tell of one another." Not one honorable boy in a thousand can be made to feel that it is right to do so; while every sneak delights in the opportunity of making himself of consequence by telling tales. Better let an offense go undetected than permit a boy to demean himself by becoming an informer. We have much respect for the instinctive feelings of human nature; *they* render an informer odious everywhere.

From the Ohio Journal of Education.

THE GYRASCOPE.

The remarkable effects of rotary motion, as illustrated by the beautiful instrument, the *Gyrascope* or *Gyratoire*, has lately attracted much attention. The instrument is simply a wheel upon an axle, which revolves within a ring; from the ring extends, on one side, an arm or bar, on which slides a balance weight, and on the underside of the bar, and near the ring, is a socket by which the whole may be supported, and have a free motion like a compass needle on the point of a vertical rod. I would offer the following explanation of its motions that they are the resultant of two forces, *Inertia* and *Gravitation.*

A ball projected horizontally,—let us suppose due north—at an elevation, if left to *inertia* or *persistency*, would continue forever in a straight line; *gravitation* causes it to describe a curved line toward the earth, yet it never deviates from its *plane.* This plane passes through the starting and resting points, and through the centre of the earth. To an observer from above, its course would appear a straight line; but, at any point in its course, should a second and equal force from the west be given to the ball, its course would be changed to north-east, and, to the elevated observer, again be a straight line; although it would constantly be describing its curve toward the earth—that is, its *plane* would be changed. If, instead of an instantaneous secondary force, it should receive a *constant* one, the effect would be similar: it would be constantly changing its plane from north and south, toward north-east and south-west.

Let us now suppose *two* balls, one above the other, flying in opposite directions—of course, both in the same plane. At a given point, when one is directly over the other, the upper ball (moving north) receives its secondary force from the west, changing its course as before to north-east; and the under ball receives a similar force from the east, changing its course to south-west—both would again be in the same plane, and, to the elevated observer, their courses would be in the same line, north-east and south-west.

Let us now consider the effects of similar forces on the Gyrascope. Balance it on its point; the wheel revolving with its axis east and west. Every particle of matter in the wheel is in motion in the same plane north and south, and *persistency* resists any change from this plane; so that it requires *force* to change the direction of the axis. Now, apply a weight to the east end of the axis, its tendency would be to depress it, (the other end being supported by the centre point,) but this would necessarily tend to carry the upper side of the wheel toward the east, and would be equivalent to a secondary force from the west, acting on every particle of matter so situated—that is, a particle of matter on the upper side, acted upon by the two forces, would move east of north, and change its

plane; but the weight would tend also to carry the under side of the wheel toward the west, and would be equivalent to a force from the east. This particle would, by the two forces, move west of south; thus, every particle on the upper side and the under side, by action of the same secondary force, would leave the previous plane of north and south and assume a new one; and as this is a constant force, the wheel will be constantly changing its plane toward north-east and south-west—the instrument will consequently revolve in that direction. If the weight is applied to the other end of the balance arm, of course the secondary force acts, and the instrument will revolve, in the opposite direction. The instrument remains horizontal after the weight is applied, because the force of gravitation is expended in changing the plane, and thus causing its revolution on its centre point. The greater the weight applied, the more rapidly the plane changes. If we *prevent* this change, gravity at once manifests itself, and the weighted end falls—if we forcibly move the instrument more rapidly, the weighted end rises in opposition to gravity: thus, when the Gyrascope is balanced, and only the primary force of persistency is acting on the matter in the wheel, if a force is applied to change the plane by turning the instrument on its centre point, this force being in the direction of the *resultant* in the former case, a force and motion will be developed in the direction of the former *secondary* force—that is, in the direction of gravitation: the balance of the instrument is at once disturbed.

E. S. RITCHIE.

Boston, Mass., June, 1856.

News of the Day.

Southern Convention at Savannah Georgia.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The Southern Convention, which was held in February last at Richmond, adjourned over by resolution to meet at the city of Savannah on the second Monday, the eighth of December next.

Among the resolutions adopted at that Convention, was one nominating a committee to whom was referred all the resolutions which had been adopted as the sense of the body, with instructions to prepare and publish an address to the people of the Southern States developing and expressing more fully its views and inviting a general and larger attendance of delegates at the adjourned session. The committee consisted of J. D. B. De Bow, of Louisiana; Tench Tilghman, Maryland; Robert Ould, of the District of Columbia; James Lyons, R. K. Meade, J. R. Anderson, Myer Myers, F. B. Dean, of Virginia; and J. H. Gibbon, of North Carolina.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago it began first to manifest itself to the Southern States, that, although they embraced in proportion to population the wealthiest producing region in the world, they were contributing directly or indirectly of its proceeds, to the aggrandizement and commercial opulence mainly of other sections of the Union, notwithstanding every consideration of propriety and patriotism demanded that these elements of wealth should be retained at home. Four-fifths of the commerce of the nation are made up from the products of Southern industry. Our commerce with Great Britain alone constitutes the half of what has given to her the commercial control of the world. Her great economist, M'Culloch, said long ago, "the cotton manufacture forms the principle business carried on in this country, affording an advantageous field for the accumulation and employment of millions and millions of capital and thousands upon thousands of workmen. It gives us strength to sustain burdens that would have crushed our fathers and could not be supported by any other people."

The Conventions, which were held at Macon, and Augusta, Georgia, and at Charleston, South Carolina, in 1838–'9, representing several States, and embracing among their members the ablest, most distinguished, and patriotic of our citizens constituted the earliest embodiment of this sentiment; and these Conventions have been succeeded by others of equal respectability, and even wider influence adjourning from place to place and composed of delegations from every State of the South appointed in primary assemblies, by municipial government, or by executive authority. The records of these assemblies, at Memphis, in 1845, 1849; Baltimore, 1852; New Orleans, 1851–'54; Charleston, 1855 and Richmond, 1856, have long since been given to the public, are and marked by ability and patriotism seldom if ever surpassed in this or any other country.

It is impossible to resist the evidence that these Conventions originating at first in purely economical considerations, however, afterwards stimulated and deriving renewed activity from the insolent and aggressive spirit exhibited at times by the free States, sufficient in other countries to have led to open hostilities, and which has threatened, and only been arrested upon the threshhold of, a disruption of the Federal Union itself, have contributed largely to a consolidation of Southern sentiment, to a better understanding of our condition and necessities, and have also been felt in that general development now everywhere manifesting itself at the South, extending our railroads, enlarging and diversifying our commerce and manufactures, and developing our agriculture, inviting and concentrating population and leading to new combinations and to higher and still higher hopes.

It was declared at Richmond, that the objects of the Convention were "to secure to the Southern States the utmost amount of property as an integral part of the Federal Union or to enable them to maintain their rights and institutions in any event" and matters were all germane which related to the development of our soil, the enlargement of our internal improvement system, our domestic trade and direct foreign commerce, mines, manufactures, and the arts, the social system and institutions of the South, our schools, colleges and the press. It will properly be the duty of the committee therefore to make a few brief references to each of these heads.

I. AGRICULTURE.—What are the means of increasing the agricultural wealth of the South, and of bringing home to the farmer and the planter, from their fields, the largest results and the greatest prosperity, and of promoting the best condition of their operatives?

II. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—How shall the lines of communication among us and between us be so extended as to admit of the economical distribution of product from section to section, with the utmost facility of intercourse—considerations all important in cementing the bonds of Southern union, and in making us, as indeed we ought to be, one in interest and in sentiment? Thus, and thus only shall there be distributed at home, those considerable amounts which annually swell the aggregate of Northern travel—for business or for pleasure.

III. DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN TRADE.—Shall a portion of the results derivable from these be shared at home, or be left as they now generously are—to be enjoyed wholly by others. Is not the Southern trader entitled to an equal share in these results, and other things being equal or nearly so, to a preference over his Northern competitor? Is it too late to learn the lesson that commerce is as honorable as agriculture, and that it is dishonorable to purchase the wares and commodities of an abolitionist, knowing him to be such as it would be to give aid and countenance to the enemy during the pressure of actual war? In our intercourse with the North, it at least becomes us so to systematize our trafic, that it shall be with those only, who are not in open and acknowled hostility to our rights and institutions. Can there not be a profitable *direct* trade opened from Southern ports to the continent of Europe, and are not the times rife for such a movement? May not the shipping interests of the South be augmented, and that consummation be early reached which all of us have so much at heart, and now believe to be practicable—a line of Steamships from our ports to Europe?

IV. MINES, MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS.—The Mineral resources and manufacturing facilities of the South stand without a rival. The manufacturer must be in constant communication with the agriculturist, or perish in the race of competition. Side by side they wax stronger, and mutually add to each others development. In a quarter of a century has been seen to grow up the collossal manufacturing system of the North. It was thought earlier than this that commerce and commercial empire were alone the destiny of that flourishing section. In another quarter of a century, if the South but do her duty, a like error shall be corrected by her, in a manner no less striking and remarkable.

V. SOCIAL SYSTEM AND INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH.—Is it our purpose that these shall remain intact amid the disorganizations which threaten other society? This system and those institutions have ever been ours and those of our ancestors including the very founders of the Republic. They have given us all of opulence that is enjoyed. They have raised us to ten millions of freemen, and enabled us to bring under Christian influences four millions of happy, well-protected and contented laborers, descendents of barbarians thrown upon our shores by the hands of Providence, making use as instruments of Northern ships and Northern cupidity. Have they taken away from our capacities as legislators in peace or our valor and patriotism in war? Is the principle of honor, of integrity, of manly courage, the instinct which impels the approval of right, the resentment of wrong, or the chastisement of insolence—are the social and domestic virtues and christian charities to be found existing here in unhappy contrast with the system and institutions of those who claim the privilege of reforming our manners, and of making us altogether as they are themselves? Domestic quiet and repose are invited to give way to agrarianism, socialism, spiritualism, and all of the other infinitely diversified *isms*, which agitate and keep in continued turmoil, what is called by an abuse of terms, free society. Reforms there may be—improvements; time and experience develop these in the machinery of all societies. Should such at any time be necessary at the South, it is ours and ours only, in assemblies and conventions, to discuss and pronounce upon them, indignantly repelling the imprudent interferences of our neighbors.

VI. EDUCATION.—With institutions of learning like those that have been long established and now flourish in the States of Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, must the youth of the South be longer doomed to exile in uncongenial climes, where the most sacred associations of their homes are denounced as those of the savage and the barbarian, the heritage of guilt and crime, and where grave and Reverend professors and Clergymen leave the pulpit and the desk to sign and circulate incendiary political addresses, substituting rifles for Euclid or the Bible, and finding in Kansas, fields more classic and consecrated than were ever before furnished to them by Attica or Palestine. Shall not our State Legislatures, acting in concert, provide for an increased number of home institutions, extending at the same time the sphere of those already existing? With a larger proportion of thoroughly educated men than is to be found beyond our limits will we build up and encourage home literature and foster and encourage home publication houses? The time for action is *now*. It will be well, at least, to look to our school-books. Can the making of these be entrusted so exclusively to those who by instilling an occasional heresy, dangerous to our repose, imagine that they serve at the same time God and mammon—their consciences and their pockets? The State Legislatures at the South alone are competent to heal this mischief. Property will submit to any amount of taxation for such a purpose. A system can and ought to be matured at the South by which the most ample encouragement shall be given to its educational system and to its press. Withdraw at once the contributions which are returned too often to us now in contumely and insult.

Fellow-citizens of the South, we may not realize at once all of these hopes, but let us fondly cherish them, believing them to be attainable at no distant day, if we shall act in concert, moving in the same direction, under the dictates of a common interest—necessity and patriotism.

We invite a large attendance at the Convention in Savannah. Let every village and town throughout the South respond promptly to this appeal in the appointment of delegates instructed in regard to their wishes and views. The Executives of the several States and the Mayors of cities, Boards of Trade and Commerce, Agricultural Associations, etc., will, it is believed, appoint according to custom, delegations of tried and approved men, who will certainly attend, or who will, in the event of a failure, communicate by reports or otherwise, full information for the action of the body, upon some or all of the points indicated.

Can it be necessary to appeal to the press of the South, to open its columns to this subject, and to continue its agitation until the sitting of the Convention in December.

The city of Savannah, through its Executive officer, has notified the Committee of its intention to make every provision for the meeting of the Convention, to afford the amplest facilities for its business and extend the utmost hospitality to its delegates.

J. D. B. DE BOW, *of Louisiana.*
TENCH TILGHMAN, *of Maryland.*
ROBT. OULD, *District Columbia.*
JAS. LYONS,
R. K. MEADE,
J. R. ANDERSON,
MYER MYERS,
F. B. DEANE, JR.,
of Virginia.
J. H. GIBBON, *of North Carolina.*

Interesting from Japan.

LIBERAL DESIGNS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—Our last accounts from the China Seas mention a highly interesting fact. The Emperor of Japan, being anxious to adjust various questions connected with the recent treaties he has concluded with the several Governments of Europe and America, held on the 22nd of June at Jeddo the cadital of his empire, a solemn assembly of the principal lords and most influential personages of his Court. It was decided at the meeting that two ports of the empire, those of Nangasaki and Hakodadi, should be open to the vessels of all nations. There they might repair, take in pavisions, establish depots of coal, &c. The other ports of the empire, moreover, are to be accessible to vessels in distress which may take refuge in them, but which will have to put to sea the moment the danger is over. No foreigner is allowed to penetrate into the interior of the country without a special permission from the Chief of the State. No decision had yet been come to with regard to the commercial question.—The right of trading with Japan is still exclusively maintained in favor of the Dutch and Chinese, who have long possessed it on very onerous terms, having but one market open to them, that of Nangasaki. The new policy adopted by the Governument of Japan will be productive of incalculable results. Hitherto no foreign vessel could enter the ports of the country to refit or take in provisions. The last decision of the Court of Jeddo accordingly constitutes a grand progress.—*Monithur de la Plotte.*

Disastrous Fire in Norfolk Va.

The severest fire that has occurred in our city since the one in 1848, which swept away most of the houses on Town Point, took place Sunday morning 26 inst. and is supposed to have destroyed property to at least the amount of 70 or 80,000 dollars. The fire was discovered from the smoke which issued from a cooking room to the restuarant under the china store and dwelling of James Barry, Esq., (formerly the steamboat hotel,) at the north-east corner of Market Square and Union streets. Persons who first saw the smoke, proceeded immediately to break open the door of the cuisine, when a volume of dense smoke and flame rushed from it, and it was soon perceived that the fire had complete possession of the stairway to the dwelling above, the only avenue of escape for the family, whose feelings on discovering the position of the fire and their own imminent peril may well be conceived, but not described. They hurried from their rooms with nothing but their night clothes to the balcony, and after a few minutes delay, in the utmost agony, were taken down on ladders—Mr. and Mrs. Barry and seven or eight others, including servants.

The time the fire broke out was most unfortunate; the whole city being buried in profound slumber, and before the firemen could assume active operations the whole interior of the building was enveloped in flames. With inconceivable rapidity the fire communicated to the adjoining compact block of six stores on Market Square, two of which, occupied by E. R. Gale, as a shoe store, and Wm. Johnson, as a hat store and factory, were entirely destroyed; and the next two occupied, by E. Gurney & Co., as a shoe store, and Griffith & Wilson as a hardware store, were very much injured in their roofs and attick stories. Much of the stock in these four stores was moved out, but a considerable portion was lost or damaged. Mr. Barry sustained a total loss—the clothes of himself and family, all but those they had on; furniture, books, papers and money and a very large stock of china and glass ware—the whole, including the house which also belonged to Mr. Barry, estimated to be worth $24,000; and only 7 or $8,000 insured on the house.

The houses on the south side of Union street, opposite the fire, were seriously scorched and will need expensive repairs. These were J. R. Small & Co., tinware store—John Gormly harness maker, and Wm. T. Harrison, grocer in the garret of the latter was some damaged powder, which was ignited by the sparks from the fire, and exploded, but without doing any harm.

The Insurance offices having risks in the property destroyed by this fire, we learn, are the Washington and American of this city; the Virgina Mutual (the largest sufferer we understand;) the Lynchburg; the Valley; the Franklin and Howard, New York and the Phœnix London.

CONVENTION OF DENTISTS.—During the late State Fair, a meeting of Resident Dentists, Alumni of Dental Colleges, was held in Raleigh, and a State Society organized. Present, Drs. W. F. Bason, J. W. Howlet, D. P. Gregg, R. P. Bessent, R. Scott, West Harris, and D. W. C. Benbow.

Permanent officers were elected as follows: Dr. Bason, of Salisbury, President; Dr. Howlet, of Greensboro,' Vice President; Dr. Benbow, of Fayetteville, Secretary; and Dr. Bessent, of Concord, Treasurer; and Drs. Gregg of Greensboro', Scott, of Washington, and Harris, of Pittsboro', the Examining Committee.

Drs. Bason, Gregg and Bessent were selected to read papers at the next annual meeting on subjects connected with the Dental profession.

The President and Drs. Benbow, Scott and Bessent, were appointed to represent this Society in the next American Denatl Convention, to be held in Boston in August, 1857.

The next meeting will be held at Greensboro', on the 1st Wendnsday in October, 1857.

A LINE OF SOUTHERN STEAMERS.—The Hon. A. D. Mann has addressed a letter to the citizens of the Southern States, in which he earnestly advocates the establishment of a line of steamers between Chesapeake Bay and Milford Haven, reported to be about one hundred and twenty mile south of Liverpool. The distance he represent at about 3150 miles or at least one hundred miles shorter than at present traversed by the steamers from New York to Liverpool. The town of Milford is situated one hundred and twenty miles southward and Westward of Liverpool, one hundred miles westward of Bristol, and two hundred and seventy miles westward of London. It is connected with each by railway, with the exception of a space of three miles, which will be completed next spring.

HOMICIDE.—At the Fair Ground on Thursday evening, an altercation took place between two free negroes, in which one of the parties named Williams received a stab that proved fatal in a few minutes. The other named Jackson, was promptly arrested and lodged in jail.—*Argus.*

FROM KANSAS.

Interesting Despatch from the Governor of Kanzas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Among the official despatches received here to-day from Governor Geary, of Kansas, is one dated Lecompton, Oct. 15, in which he details the circumstances attending the arrest of an organized band consisting of about 240 persons among whom were a very few women and children, comprising seven families. This party was regularly formed in military order under the command of General Pomeroy, Colonels Eldridge and Perry and others. They had with them twenty wagons, in which were a supply of new arms, mostly muskets, with bayonets and sabres, and a lot of saddles, &c., sufficient to equip a battalion consisting one fourth of cavalry and the remainder of infartry. Besides these new arms, which Gov. G. says were evidently intended for military purposes, and which was strongly objected to.

The emigrants were provided with shot guns, rifles, pistols, knives, etc., sufficient for the ordinary uses of persons travelling in Kansas or any other of the western Territories. From the reports of the officers it appears they had with them neither oxen, household furniture, mechanics tools, agriculturals implements, nor any of the necessary appurtenances of peaceful settlers.

They were permitted to pursue their journey under the escort of a squadron of dragoons, and subsequently Governor Geary according to promise met them near Topeka. They apologized for their evident and undeniable disregard of his proclamation, which apology, though plausable, was far from being satisfactory.

After welcoming them as peaceful emigrants and assuring them that he would positely enforce his proclamation and suffer no party of men to enter or travel through the territory with a warlike or hostile appearance, to the terror of peaceable citizens, and the danger of renewing the disgraceful and alarming scenes which the inhabitants had so recently passed through, Governor Geary insisted upon the immediate disbandment of the combination, which was agreed to with alacrity. The majority of the men were evidently gratified to learn that they had been deceived in relation to Kansas affairs, and that peace and quiet, instead of strife and contention, were reigning there. His remarks were received with frequent demonstrations of approbation, and at their close the organization was broken up and the members dispersed in various directions.

After they had been dismissed from custody and the fact announced by Major Selbey, their thankfulness for his kind treatment towards them during the time he held them under arrest was expressed by giving him three hearty cheers.

In conelusion, Gov. Geary expressed his regret that societies exist in some of the States whose object is to fit out such parties as the one just described, and send them to Kansas to their own injury and the destruction of the general welfare of the country. He says: "Very many persons are induced to come out here under flattering premises which are never fulfilled, and, having neither money to purchase food and clothing nor trade or occupations at which to earn an honest livelihood, are driven to the necessity of becoming paupers or thieves; and such are the unfortunate men who have aided materially in filling up the measure of crimes that have so seriously affected the prosperity of Kansas.

It is high time this fact should be clearly and generally understood. This territory at the present season of the year and especially under exciting circumstances offers no inducement for the immigration of the poor tradesman or laborer. The country is overrun with hundreds who are unable to obtain employment, who live upon charity, and who are exposed to all the evils of privation, destitution and want."

Among the documents is the report of the immigrants to Governor Geary complaining of the rough treatment they received from the troops acting as they understood under the orders of Mr. Preston, the Deputy United States Marshal, declaring their mission to Kansas to be peaceful, having no organization save one of police for their own regulation and defence on the way. And, coming in that spirit to the territory, they claimed the right of American citizens to bear arms and be exempt from unlawful search or seizure.

Capt. Silbey, who had them in charge says they were never for one moment made to feel the restraints of military discipline, but on the contrary relieved from the onerous duty and necessity of nightly guards, and assisted rather than retarded in their journey. The Captain, agreeably to Gov. Geary's instructions, restored such of the arms as were claimed as individual property.

DEAD.—Rev. L. Hollady Albert a clergyman in the Presbyterian church, and recently elected President of Hampden Sydney College, died in Albemarle county, on Sunday last. He was a man of eminent piety, and few equalled him in his scholastic attainments. During the first part of his ministry, he was a Missionary to Persia, but for several years past has resided in that county and had charge of the South Plains Presbyterian church.

From Oregon.

The San Francisco Alta California, of the 16th inst., has the following intelligence from these Territories:

Governor Stevens was at last accounts in the Walla-Walla country, endeavoring to treat with the Indians, but only the Nee Perzes showed a willingness to come to the council.

From the general demeanor of the savages, there does not seem to be a very good prospect of a speedy peace.

A telegraph is being constructed from Portland to Carvallis.

A woolen factory is being erected at Salem, and the growing of this staple is likely soon to be greatly increased in the Territory.

Capt. Bowman of the U. S. A., had become insane, and escaped from his friends while they were taking him to the Dalles. His body was afterwards found nearly consumed by wild beasts.

Reliable information had been received from the Colville mines, stating that additional gold discoveries had been made; on the strength of which many were going in from the north to try their luck in those diggings.

The latest intelligence from Gov. Stevens was to the effect that he had held an interview with nearly all the hostile cheifs, that they were more friendly and disposed to enter into a general treaty of peace.

The manufacture of wool and the waking of salt have both been commenced with good prospect of success.

FROM EUROPE.

INTERESTING POLITICAL NEWS.—The Steamer Atlantic arrived in New York on the 28th ult., with Liverpool dates to the 15.

SPAIN.—The telegraphic news from Madrid dated 12th states—O'Donnell and all his colleagues had resigned; on the night of the 12 their resignations were received. Narvaez, immedintely assumed office, and appointed the following ministy, viz: Pigal, Foreign Affairs; Secf, Finance; Nocedad, Interior; Arsweld, Justice; Urbestendo, War, and Lursunde Marine.

The Paris Journal des Debats says: We believe that the pretensions of Russia to the Isle of Serpents has been abandoned and the Island has again become the possession of Turkey.

The Belgrade difficulty remains as before.

It is not true that the Austrians have occupied Galatz.

Neapolitan affairs are unchanged, and all thougts of an expedition are supposed to be abandoned. Even the French and English Ministers will not be recalled.

Russia is said to have given formal notice to re-assemble the Congress of Paris, to which France and Prussia have assented, and await England's concurrence.

Denmark has consented to the reduction of the Sound Dues.

LATER.

QUEBEC, Nov. 3.—The steamship Canadian has arrived at this port with Liverpool dates to 21 st Oct. The following is the.

GENERAL NEWS.—A German paper states that the King of Naples has urged the cabinets of St. Petersburg, and Berlin to conclude in favor of the Kingdom of the two Sicilies a treaty analogous to that guaranteeing the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

The latest advices state that the preparations for the defence of Naples were being re-doubled. No modification of the ministry had taken place. All were anxiously looking for the allied fleets. The French squadron had anchored in the roads of Toulon ready to depart. Four Sardinian ships are also ready at Genoa. The English squadron under Admiral Dundas had sailed from Ajaccio on the morning of the 14th

England and France have suspended diplomatic intercourse with Naples. No hostilities have yet taken place.

Persia solicits the mediation of France in her difficulties with England.

FROM HAVANA.

NEW ORLEANS OCT. 29.—The steamship Empire City from New York *via* Havana, arrived here yesterday afternoon, bringing the U. S. mails from California and a large number of passengers and heavy freight.

Capt. Griffin was informed by Mr. Rohn that a party of Americans, en route to Quito, were waylaid by the Idnians in the mountain, between that city and Guayaquil, and robbed by them and left entsrely destitute. They were doubtless Prof. Sillman's scietific party—co-laborers with Prof. Moore and Dr. Francis—who recently left New Orleans for that quarter on a tour of exploration.

NEW BOOKS.

Scott's Bible in 3 Volumes.
Complete Analysis of the Bible by West.
Cyclopedia of Missions by Newcomb.
Lorenzo Dow's Complete works.
Family and Pocket Bibles in great variety.
Hymn Books, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist.

E. W. OGBURN.

BOARD AT NORMAL COLLEGE.

AT a meeting of the citizens, the following was established as the price of Board for the next three terms:—Board including every thing necessary, except washing and fuel, paid in advance, $6.50 per month.
Paid at the end of the Term, 7.00 "
Washing, 75 "
This will reduce the necessery expenses to about $105 per annum, for the highest rates.
Next term commences September 17.

B. CRAVEN.

Sept. 2, 1856. 31-tf

FARMERS HALL, Raleigh, N. C.

HARVEST.

July, 1856.

Grain and Grass Reapers.
Sinclair's, Montgomery, Rockaway Wheat Fans.
Heavy and light Horse Powers & Thrashers.
Revolving Horse Rakes.
Sinclair's and Grant's Grain Cradles.
Grain and Grass Blades, all sizes and best qualities.
Scythe Stones and Rakes, &c., &c.

Also,

Sinclair's French Burr Stone Grist Mill.
Ditto Iron Mill, & Corn & Cob Crushers combined warranted to grind table meal.
Scott's Little Giant, all sizes,
Sinclair's Little Champion, & Corn & Cob
Leavelt's improved Young Crushers.
America.
McGregory's Agricultural Boilers, all sizes.
Sinclair's Horse and Hand Iron Propeller Straw Cutters.
Corn Shellers, &c., &c., all of which may be had at Manufacturer's prices, with freight only added.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

Cabinet Furniture,

MADE AND SOLD BY

PETER THURSTON,

WEST STREET GRENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WHO keeps constantly on hand, and makes to order, Marble Top Centre and Pier Tables; splendid Ladies' Dressing Bureaus and Work Tables, with Marble or Mahogany tops; Secretaries and Book Cases of all kinds; bureaus an assortment—of every price and quality; Fine Mahogany Rocking Chairs with spring seats; Sofas, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, &c.

All made as good and sold as low as Northern work.

Poplar, Birch, and Walnut Lumber,—and Country Produce at market prices,—taken in exchange for furniture. 1-tf.

NEW BOOKS.

Mrs. Bliss' practical Cook Book.
Mrs. Hale's New " Do.
Downing's fruit and fruit Trees of America.
Thomas' American Fruit Culturist.
Smiths' Landscape Gardening.
Evan's Millwright's Guide.

May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

TO THE LADIES.

MRS. PICKARD & MISS TINSley, having engaged in the Millinery and Mantua-making business, are receiving a full assortment of

Bonnets,
French Flowers,
Trimming, &c.

They are now ready to serve the public, and will be pleased to wait on all who may favor them with a call. They flatter themselves that they can and will give satisfaction to all.

Orders from a distance will be promptly and strictly attended to.

Room **No. 2**, in the second story of J. & F. Garrett's Store, on West Market street.

October 30, 1856. (44::1y)

A New Book.

The Old North State in 1776; Second Series, by E. W. Caruthers, D.D., just published, and for sale by

Aug., 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

JUST to hand a large and well selected stock of Medicines, Oils, Paints, Dye Stuff, Brushes, Perfumery, Pomades, Extracts, Soaps, Cosmetics.

Also,

SEGARS of the choicest Brands; in fact, every article usually found in a Drug Store. Call on East Market. Orders promptly filled, Perscription carefully put up at all hours by

W. C. PORTER.

Settle Up!---Settle Up!!

THE SUBSCRIBER, having disposed of his Stock of Goods in Greensborough, is now under the necessity of calling upon his customers in arrears to come forward and make settlements. All book accounts must be closed immediately by cash or notes; and all upon whom I hold bonds of any time standing are expected to cash or renew them, or it will become an unpleasant duty to call upon them through the agency of an officer of the law. My business has been running on for Several years past—it is necessary that it be now closed up—and my old customers must not think hard if I *insist upon immediate settlements.*

WM. S. GILMER.

October, 1856. 1::f.

THE BLAND HOUSE.

Sale Postponed.

THIS valuable property, situated in the town of Greensboro, will be sold to the highest bidder at Public Auction, in said town, on Tuesday the 18th day of NOV. next. This Hotel is situated in the central and business part of town, and offers inducements to any wishings to engage in the business of Hotel keeping equal to any location in the western portion of the State. Terms are easy and will be made known on day of sale.

JOEL McLEAN,
WM. S. RANKIN,
DAVID McLEAN.

Sept. 10, 1856. 37ts

Civil Practice of N. CAROLINA. 1 vol. 8 vol. pp. 400. Price Reduced to $3.

WITH Wiley's and Eaton's Forms, Cantwell's Justice, and this vol., showing the actual practice in Court, the mere Citizen, the Functionary, or the Lawyer, have easy access to Business Forms and Ceremonies. For sale by H. D. Turner, Raleigh, the principal Depot. Postage 31 cents.

Papers inserting the above two or more times entitled to a copy on application.

Oct. 2. 40::3t

3 DOZ. the great IRON WHEEL examined, or its false spokes extracted, and an exhibition of ELDER GRAVES, its Builder. By W. G. Brownlow, Editor of Brownlow's Knoxville Whig.

Just received and for sale by

June, 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

BLANK WARRENTS FOR SALE

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOV. 6, 1856.

Positive Arrangement.

Subscribers receiving their papers with a cross mark are notified thereby that their subscription will expire in four weeks, and unless renewed within that time their names will be erased from the mail book.

THE ELECTION.

Tuesday last was very rainy and disagreeable, in consequence of which our county fell considerably behind the August election in the number of votes cast. We presume this was the case in most counties in this State.

Below we give the official vote for Guilford.

PRECINCTS.	Gilmer.	Bragg.	Fill. & Don.	Buck. & Br.
Greensboro.....	402	68	403	71
Friendship	215	30	149	26
Jamestown.....	342	184	250	83
Rose's.....	144	33	82	16
Glenn's.....	55	2	99	2
Coble's	289	26	000	00
J. R. Gilmer's..	175	57	85	33
Thompson's	48	29	00	00
Monticello.....	110	72	76	58
Bruce's X Roads	204	43	000	00
Double Springs.	74	29	64	46
	2059	571	0000	000
	571		000	
Majority...1458			0000	

CONFERNECE NOTICE: The North Carolina Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, meets in this place on Wednesday next. Ministers in attendance are requested to report themselves at Messrs. Garrett's store, where persons will be in waiting to show them their respective homes.

The Southern Commercial Convention.

The readers attention is invited to an address on this subject to be found on the opposite page. The committee recommends the immediate appointment of delegates from all sections of the Southern States. What say our citizens and the citizens of North Carolina. It is a subject of much importance. The deliberations of that body may do much for the destinies of the South. We, therefore, earnestly recommend all to read the address—give the subject mature consideratien and act according to the dictates of their better judgments. The convention meets in the city of Savannah, Geo., on the 8th December next.

A National Thanksgiving Day.

The States of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Missouri, Maryland and North Carolina have appointed the 20th day of Nov. as a day of Thanksgiving, and it has been suggested by quite a number of the Press, that this day should be celebrated as a National Thanksgiving Day.

All that is now needed is for the Governors of the remaining States to issue their proclamations calling upon the people of their respective States to observe the day already mentioned, as a day of thanksgiving. There is no nation under the sun who should be more ready to return their grateful acknowledgments to the God of nations for protecting care, than the people of the United States.—And at no other year, more than the present, should we unite in one general voice of praise and thanksgiving. The pestilence which has been wont to make desolate portions of our land in other years has been stayed, during the present year, by an Almighty arm. The husbandman has realized an abundant harvest—our granaries are heaped full, and we can say to ourselves, "eat, drink and be merry, for thou hast in store what will suffice for many days."

The only thing we have to mourn is the distracted condition of our internal affairs—the bitter animosity which has been engendered by brother against brother; but if we remain true to Him who guided our forefathers through the dark and perilous days that "tried men's souls," He will remain true to us, and give us peace where before there was no peace. Let us, then, devote one day in doing homage to Him whose footstool is the earth, who weighs the mountains in a scale, measures the sea in the hollow of his hand, and sways the sceptre of the Universe.

SOUTH CAROLINA: The extra session of the Legislature of this State, as called by the Govenor, was organized on Monday last. In balloting for speaker, the House cast 100 votes, of which number, the Hon. James Simons received 97. The Hon. R. F. W. Allston was re-elected President of the Senate by a unanimous vote.

☞ A Post office is established at Elkin Surry co., N. C. on the mail rout from Salsbury to Wytheville, Va. All matter for this office, from the south, east and west, will go by Salisbury.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The question of a submarine telegraph across the Atlantic, so long held by the multitude as a notion of madness, seems at last to be fully and satisfactorily settled as both possible and of comparative little difficulty. The Steamer Arctic, chartered by the United States for the purpose of sounding the Atlantic from St. Johns, N. F., to Valentia Harbor, Ireland, has just arrived from her expedition. And in an account addressed to the London Illustrated News, it is stated that not a single rock has been met with, not a particle of gravel or sand has been brought up, but it appears as if nature had provided a bed "soft as a snow bank," to use Maury's own words, for the express purpose of receiving a telegraph cable. Lieut. Berryman says that the lead, with the sounding apparatus, has frequently buried itself ten or fifteen feet deep in this soft material, and he doubts not that the cable will likewise sink and imbed itself in a similar manner. The greatest depth attained has been two thousand and seventy fathoms, about two and a third miles; but perhaps the most remarkable and at the same time the most satisfactory result is the perfect confirmation which these soundings give of the opinion of Lieut Maury as to the existence of a great flat or level at the bottom of the ocean, unparalleled by anything on the surface of the earth, and which he proposes to name "The Telegraph Plateau." For more than thirteen hundred miles the bottom of the Atlantic, in the direct line of our track, is found by these soundings to present an almost unbroken level plain. Nature has thus placed no obstacle in the way of this great undertaking which may not by cautious perseverance be overcome.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL NUISANCE:—The following awful, and in too many cases, truthful picture is furnished the Buffalo *Medical Journal* by a physician of that city. We recommend its careful perusal to all managers of children, especially those interested in boarding Schools.

The Boarding School Nuisance.—While our sanitary police is engaged in inspecting emigrant boarding-houses, the tenant house of the poor, and in ferreting out the causes of disease in alleys and unventilated courts of cities, equally fruitful sources of ill-health exist among our higher classes, producing evils as serious and as lasting.

A few weeks ago we were called to see a young girl suffering from general debility, neuralgic pains, vertigo, and headache. She had just returned from a boarding school in a neighboring city where she had spent only a month before her health, previously good, failed. On inquiry we found the routine of the school to be as follows, and to be certain of the correctness of her account we have made inquiries of others familiar with its management:

The pupils rise at five in the morning. They study from five to seven o'clock. From seven to eight o'clock they have breakfast. From eight in the morning to two P. M. is spent in the school room a period of six hours. At two they have dinner; and from three to five are allowed to walk, or take other exercise. From five to six they study; at six have tea, and then study from seven to nine, when they are sent to bed.

Their diet is light and unsubstantial, and their appetites under such a regimen are as feeble as the diet.

Now, here the day of a young, growing, spirited schoolgirl is divided in periods of seven hours for sleep, three for meals, two for exercise, and twelve for study. Every person under full adult age needs eight or nine hours sleep, and, in order that sleep should be healthful and refreshing, they require at least six hours of recreation and active exercise. The time for meals is sufficiently ample in the instance here mentioned, but to allow only two hours for exercise, and that in the afternoon, when heat an fatigue dispose them to rest, is positively murderous. And twelve hours, study per day, is at least five hours too much for any young person.

A child in vigorous health will acquire more knowledge in six hours daily than in twelve, for full health and mental vigor are incompatible with the discipline we have described.

This system of education takes young, robust, romping girls and transforms them to slow, languid pale, worthless women. To acquire skill on the piano, a little bad French, and a namby-pamby knowledge of a few of the "English branches," they sacrifice health, energy, all capacity for the duties of womanhood, and not unfrequently life itself.

NEGRO INSURRECTION IN ARKANSAS.—We learn from the Memphis papers that there is great excitement in Union county, Arkansas, on account of the discovery of a plot among the negroes to rise in rebellion on the 15th of this month. Fortunately the plot was discovered in time to prevent one of the most bloody massacres in the whole annals of insurrections. The plot was very extensive, and negroes who were taken up and made to confess, implicated others twenty miles off.

Some of the negroes say the rising was to take place the day of the Presidential election. The men being from home on that day, the plot was to murder the women and children first, and then attack the unarmed men at the poles. Several white men have been implicated, and notified to leave the country in a given time or be hung. The letter states that on the Colorado the excitement is intense, and that several negroes have been hung. The plot seems to have been very extensive, reaching as far as Texas.

BALLOONING EXTRAORDINARY:—To limit the expansion of American genius, and to set bounds to American enterprise, is as fruitless an undertaking as to expect the Atlantic to cease its ebbing and flowing by a mere wave of the hand. In fact, we have taught ourselves to be surprised at nothing. And if perpetual motion is attainable, be content, some American will soon find it out.

Our thoughts were more particularly lead in this channel, from reading in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Mail*, the following account of rather an extraordinary Balloon ascension. The *Mail* says:—

On Thursday of last week, Mon. Godard, the great and fearless, made his second grand ascension. This time he took with him his wife and two gentlemen. The baloon left the enclosure at half-past 4 o'clock.

After ascending to an elevation of 13,000 feet, the balloon was wafted in a north westly direction, and at length reached the vicinity of Chester, a little after five o'clock. Some of the party feeling hungry, Mr. Godard let out a portion of gas, and descended to a farm house, where there creature comforts were attended to. While here they were met by Mr. Felton, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, who invited the party to his house. A number of persons seized a rope, and pulled the balloon to the house, where it remained fastened until the visitors had been hospitably entertained by Mr. Felton. The losing of gas by the descent and its condensation by the night air, induced Messrs. Hewling and Butcher to remain at Mr. Felton's, while the remaining party got into the basket and ascended again, at a few minutes before eight o'clock. In a half hour Wilmington was reached, and Mr. Godard descended sufficiently low to converse with a number of citizens of that place. He again ascended, and came down along the road, and shook hands with several astonished individuals. At about 10 o'clock Mr. Godard made his descent in safety and with ease, about four miles from North East, Cecil county, Md., having made a distance of over sixty miles, and stopped two and a half hours on the road for refreshments. They were met at the place of landing by several countrymen, who assisted in packing up the balloon, and afterwards conveyed the party in a cart to North East, where they remained all night. The passengers on this novel excursion, say the sight from their lofty position was the most magnificent that can be imagined; this was particularly so to those who were up just as the moon began to rise and tip hill and valley with her silvery beams. One of the peculiarities of this night ride was the remarkable echo at the height of some 10,000 feet. Mr. Godard sang a song, and each verse was as distinctly sung by an echo, as sweet and melodious, as the voice which uttered the words. The party at this altitude could also hear the barking of dogs, and even the cackling of the chickens and their maternal progenitors.

PRIVATE CORNER.

R. G. S. Much obliged for your many favors in the way of papers, magazines, communications, good advice, ect. We wrote you a few days ago, hope you received our letter; and we intend to write again in a few days. Our absence from home for part of three weeks will apologise for several apparent neglects.

EMMA:—Your last letter, so large and plump, is received with many thanks. The paper that bears you this massage, will have corresponding evidence.

MRS. C. H. C.—Your "waifs" are most acceptable. We hope the "Sycamore Vale" may produce yet still more. The "Coquett" shall appear soon.

LATONA:—Glad to hear from you again. We had almost come to the conclusion that you had buried your pen forever, and withdrawn from the field of Letters. It may be that "life is very beatiful," but some of its concomitants—stormy weather, rainy days and muddy walks—such as we now have, are *not* very pleasant.

MRS. L. M. H. We are pleased to add your name to our list of contributors. Your "Personal Independence," illustrates a good lesson, very forcible. We hope to hear from you often during these long Winter nights.

C. W. H. Glad to hear from you again. We admire the lines you sent us very much Can't you procure something more from the same source, and send along with your letters promised in the future?

☞ We are much pained by the intelligence contained in the following extract from a late New York correspondent:—"Your beautiful and fascinating contributor, Miss Martha Haines Butt, of Norfolk, is on a visit here; she is stopping at the Astor House. We had an introduction to her yesterday, and were fairly enchanted with her beauty and happy flow of wit. We were surprised to see her in deep mourning, and upon inquiry, we learned that her father had died but a few days ago. We condoled with the afflicted lady but her good natural sense showed how useless it was to despair and give way to wild grief. The Great Being only gives us life, but takes it away when so inclined. Everything is done for the best."

CURTIUS:—We acknowledge the receipt of your last, and will attend to you *very soon*. You may also expect a letter from us in a few days.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

THE HORSE-SHOE.

Superstition in the 19th Century.

History informs us that from the earliest days the superstitions among mankind have been wont to evoke the aid of "Charms" and "Amulets" to ward off the "Spells" and "Incantations" of witchcraft, and have sought thereby to escape distempers and all the thousand ills to which flesh is heir. When we read accounts of the superstitious awe with which these charms are regarded by heathen nations, we are pained at the mental stultification, and we should feel grateful that our lot was not cast amid the gross darkness of Heathenism. The first amulet or charm worn by the Ancients consisted of a little metal trinket around the neck or wrist, and was sometimes used for religious purposes, and from this proceeded the custom of some nations in placing texts of these laws written on plates of metal, on the doors of houses and places of public worship. At one time the "Anodyne Necklace" made of the briony root was in high repute, as it was believed to possess the power of assisting children in teething! But we will not enter into a detail of the foolish whims of the ancients, for however degrading to the intellect of man, the reverence for charms may be, it is not all confined to the dark ages, as there are thousands even in this land of Bibles, Schools and Colleges and boasted intelligence, who are not a whit behind the most untutored savage in their reverence for and belief in the efficacy of some "*fetish*," to preserve them from real or fancied dangers. Who has not heard of rubbing a black snail over a wart nine nights in succession to cause it to disappear, or the hand of a dead criminal thrice over a wen, with the belief that the "dead stroke," as it is termed, will cure it? This last named folly was enacted at a recent execution of a criminal in one of the Western States.

Some believe that a toad encased in a small bag and hung around one's neck will stop the most severe case of bleeding at the nose; while some put great confidence in a piece of lace worn in the same manner, if bought by one of the opposite sex without any explanation being given to the purchaser as to the intent of thus using it. Among some of the Catholics, the "Holy Sign" or Sign of the Cross is resorted to as a cureall; while some protestants, equally silly, resort to the patella of a sheep or "cramp bone," as it is usually called, to cure the cramp or other spasmodic diseases! Others again procure the tail of a black cat, and having pulled *one single* hair therefrom, rub the tip over the eye nine times, to cure a *west* or *sty*.

Even here in this city, abounding in intellectual luminaries, there may be found quite a number of *Madame's*, with an outlandish cognomen, who assay to tell hidden mysteries by their incantations equally as absurd as any thing we have narrated, and they drive a brisk business too at the expense often, of those who move in the higher circles, persons who, one might suppose, were possessed of more gumption than to be deceived by the silly prognostications of these—

"Gypsies who every ill can cure
Except the ill of being poor—
Who "charms" 'gainst love and agues, sell—
Who can in hen-roost set a spell,
Prepar'd by arts to them best known
To catch all feet except their own—
Who as to fortune, can unlock it,
As easily as pick a pocket."

Yet hundreds believe their blasphemous stories far more perhaps than they do the first Chapter of Genesis! We remember stopping once at a farm house in S. C., where we found the good dame busily engaged in "working over" a tempting specimen of fresh butter, and, as was very natural with such an oily subject before us, our tongue ran very glibly while we discoursed about farming in general and butter-making in particular, and in the course of our remarks, we happened to mention the fact that our wife had been sadly puzzled of late, to account for the "frothing" of the cream while attempting to churn it.

"Oh, *I* know what's the matter with it," said the old lady, "it's *bewitched*."

"Indeed!" said we, "do you really think so?"

"Yes, that's the sole cause I know, for I used to be bothered in the same way till I found out how to break the *spell*."

"Well, madam, will you be kind enough to let us write the secret?"

"I will; but you must not let on that I told you, 'cause I may be troubled again by the old witch."

We promised the utmost secrecy of course, when she proceeded to give the following *modus operandi* for exorcising the evil spirit.

"In the first place the cows must be milked with silver in the piggin, and if that don't answer, put silver in the churn, and if that fails, set a large empty iron pot over a very hot fire, and when nearly red hot at the bottom, pour in the cream from the churn, *set fire to it and burn it all up*. That'll fix it, to a certainty."

So *we* thought so far as the *cream* was concerned, but when we returned some doubts as to its efficacy on the next churning, she assured us that there would be no more trouble about "frothy" cream. We listened to it all with a look as wise as an owl and twice as solemn, although there was a suppressed commotion beneath our vest to which we would have liked much to give vent in a loud "*guffaw*," but we knew that would be unpardonable rudeness, so we waited until we had only the pine trees for an audience, and then it would have done you good to hear us "let out," we think.

"But what of the horse-shoe?" asks the reader.

We beg pardon, for we had almost overlooked the first division of our random thoughts which were led into this channel by noticing, during one of our morning rambles recently, a horse-shoe nailed to the door-sill of a residence in the very heart of this city! From the outward appearance of the building and its surroundings, one might suppose the inmates belonged to the refined and intelligent class of society, and were very far removed from the vulgar herd who put faith in such foolish exorcism of "the powers of the evil eye;" but on inquiry as to the object of that pedal protection of the horse being found there, we were told it was a "charm!" Whether it was ever worn by Barnum's "woolly" pony or not, our informant could not say. We imagined, however, that we could decipher, just beneath it, those ominous letters, H-U-M-B-U-G, done faintly in charcoal, etched probably by some daring specimen of "Young America" who had the temerity thus to give the man, who put up that "fetish," his just due by posting him briefly, as an *unmitigated* ass.

Truly, as it has been aptly said by another—

Bathing our renovated sight
In the free Gospel's glorious light,
We marvel that it was ever night.
We may smile, or coldly sneer,
The while, each ghostly tale we hear,
And wonder why they were believed,
And how *wise* men could be deceived!

New York. W. R. H.

Weekly Literary Review.

☞ Publishers sending books to be noticed in this department, will please send through the agency of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Book-Publishers, Stationers &c., No. 29, North Fourth-Street, Philadelphia.

THE HUMORS OF FALCONBRIDGE; by the late Jonithan F. Kelly. Complete in one large volume, beautifully illustrated, neatly bound in cloth for $1.25; or in two volumes, paper cover for $1. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

We are informed by the Publishers, that the above work will be issued on the first of December. A circular accompanying a specimen of the book, says "the author died young leaving behind him a wife and interesting family, for whose benefit, this compilation of his writing is published. The work contains one hundred and eleven different sketches, by Falconbridge on various subjects. Advance copies of either edition of the work, will be sent, *at once*, free of postage, on remitting the price.

THE LADIES' CHRISTIAN ANNUAL. We are indebted to a friend for a specimen No. of this monthly, edited by James Challer, Philadelphia.

To know how we appreciate the work, it is only necessary to state we have *marked* nearly every article. Terms, $1 a year.

THE STUDENT AND SCHOOLMATE for November commences a new volume. It has taken on a new and beautiful title page, with considerable internal improvements. It is intended as a monthly reader for schools, and fills its place with ability. 1.00 a year. Calkins & Stiles, New York.

DE BOW'S REVIEW for November. We give the contents of this No. as its own encomium. The articles are all written by gentlemen of distinction:—

Slavery and Political Economy, The Policy of the South, Patriotic services of the North and the South, A Northerner's Defense of the South, Southern Authors, Senator Hunter's Appeal to the North, The condition of Texas, The value of the Union to the South, Where does Baltimore stand; Southern Commercial Convention, University of Virginia, Religious Statistics, Transportation of goods westward, Lumber business of Mobile, New Orleans Commercial Statistics, Commerce of Cincinnati, of Charleston, of Savannah, Imports of Cincinnati, Chinese Sugar Cane, Virginia Gold Mines, Editorial Notes. Terms 5.00 per annum, Washington, D. C.

THE QUARTERLY LAW JOURNAL:—The first volume of this work closes with the October no., which has just been received. To members of the Bar especially, and to all persons interested in general information on points of law, the Journal is of much value. We have taken such a liking to it, that the Publisher would do us a great favor by mailing to The Times, the 2nd and 3rd nos., which failed to reach us. The Journal is published quarterly in Richmond, Va., by J. W. Randolph, and edited by A. B. Guigon. Terms 5.00 per annum.

SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER:—This monthly continues to sustain the very high merit, with which the present volume commenced. It is decidedly an able work, and should meet with a very liberal patronage. This, of course, is to come from the South, to whose interests it is devoted. It is a large periodical, beautifully printed, terms only 5.00 per annum. Address Macfarlane, Fergusson & Co., Richmond, Va.

AMERICAN RAILWAY GUIDE for October has been placed on our table. This monthly contains upwards of 200 pages, printed for a pocket companion to travelers, and contains the schedule for every railroad and steam navigation company in the United States; together with a large map containing a plot of every road in use, construction, or contemplation. The work is corrected and published every month. Only 12½ cents each. Dicasmore & Co. New York.

THE OHIO JOURNAL OF EDUCATION for Nov. has been received. This Journal is doing good service in the cause of Education. It is edited by Rev. A. Smyth, and six associates, Columbus, Ohio. Terms 1.00 a year.

LATER FROM KANSAS.—St. Louis, Nov. 2.—On the 10th ult. Gen. Geary arrested several bands of marauders near Ossawatomie. The Grand Jury have found true bills for murder in the first degree against ninety prisones. The Legislature will meet at Lecompton in January.

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Martinville, on the 4th inst., by Rev. N. H. D. Wilson, Dr. RUFUS K. DENNY and Miss MARY A. MCNAIRY, all of this county.

There are two hearts whose movements thrill,
In unison so closely sweet,
That pulse to pulse, responsive still,
They both must heave—or cease to beat.

There are two souls, whose equal flow,
In gentle streams, so calmly run,
That when they part—they part—"ah, no!"
"They cannot part—those souls are one."

On Tuesday morning the 28th ultimo, in Thomasville, by the Rev. R. P. Bibb, Mr. DAVID T. LAMBETH and Miss ELIZA C. SIMMONS, both of Davidson county, N. C.

DIED,

In this town, Wednesday 29th ult., Gregory, only son of Rev. N. H. D. and Mary J. Wilson, aged two years and one day.

Commercial.

TIMES WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER.

DAY OF MONTH	SUN RISES	SUN SETS
Thursday,... 6	6 48	5 12
Friday,..... 7	6 49	5 11
Saturday,.... 8	6 50	5 10
Sunday,..... 9	6 51	5 9
Monday,.....10	6 52	5 8
Tuesday,.....11	6 53	5 7
Wednes.....12	6 54	5 6
Thursday,...13	6 55	5 5
Friday,.....14	6 56	5 4
Saturday, ...15	6 57	5 3

MOON'S PHASES.

	DAY.	HOUR.	MINUTE.
First Quarter,...5	12	16	P. M.
Full Moon,....12	3	49	A. M.
Last Quarter,.19	5	25	"
New Moon, ...27	10	50	"

Consignees Per Rail Road.

GREENSBORO' STATION, November 6.

A C Murrow, T Graham, R G Lindsay, Gilmer & Hendrix, C N McAdoo, W S Hill, J R & J Sloan, W J McConnel, C G Yates, D P Weir, T M Jones, J Denny, J B Balsley, T J Patrick, J H Lindsay, C P Mendenhall, J & F Garrett, J N Thompson, M Beatle, G T Simmons, Miss S C Hicks, Rankin & McLean, J Collier, J Hiatt, Winbourne & Witty, J F Pearce, J W Parker, W A Caldwell, E B Wilder, W C Porter, A Stalker, L Bencini, T C Blake, N H Wilson, Miss Mary Young, J C Leathers, M Modowell, Hand & Co., H Dillard, Miss R M Sloan, McKnight & Houston, Miss Edmundson, Dr. Freeman, F M Walker, T J Hawley, M S Sherwood.

NORFOLK MARKET, Va., NOV. 3.

[Reported by ROWLAND & BROTHERS.]

BACON—		FLAXSEED,	2.00 a2.05
Hams,	13 a 16	FLOUR—	
Hog round,	13 a 13½	Fine,	7.25 a
Western Sides,	10 a 10½	Superfine,	7.25 a
" Shoulders,	9 a 9½	Extra,	8.00 a
BEANS—		Family,	8.50 a
White,	1.50 a1.75	HAY—	
B. E. PEAS,	1.50 a	Cargo,	1.00 a1.85
BUCKWHEAT—		OATS,	37 a 40
Bag,	94 a	SALT—	
BUTTER—		Fine ₱ sack,	1.65 a1.75
Goshen	20 a 25	Ground Alum,	1.12 a1.20
Glade,	23 a 26	Blown,	1.60 a1.70
LARD—		SUGAR—	
No 1 & 2,	14 a 15	Refined,	11 a 12½
DRIED APPLES—		Crushed,	a 14
per bushel,		W. India,	10½a 11½
28 lbs.	1.37 a	SHINGLES—	
Peaches, peeled,		Heart, 12 in	
₱ bus 40 lbs,	4.50a5.00	bunch,	7.00 a
BEESWAX,	a 24	Sap " "	4.00 a5.00
COTTON,	10 a 10½	WHISKEY,	26 a 28
CORN—		LIME—	
White,	65 a 66	Camden,	95 a
Mixed,	64 a 64	WHEAT—	
Yellow,	65 a 66	Red,	1.40 a
COFFEE—		White,	1.50 a
Rio,	11 a 12½	STAVES—	
Laguira,	13 a	R. O. Hhd,	32.00 a
CANDLES—		H. O. Hhd,	47.00 a
Adamantine	25 a 28	" " " Heading,	60.00 a
SOAP—		PORK—	
Brown,	4½a 8	p. ₱ mess,	21.50 a22.00
Yellow,	4½a 8		
GUANO—			
Peruvian, sales, per ton,	58.00 a		

New York, Nov. 3.—Flour is dull. Sales of State at a decline of 10 cts. Wheat is also lower—white $1,70; red $1,54. Corn is unchanged. Stocks lower.

Baltimore Nov. 3—The flour market is steady. Sales of Howard Street and Ohio at $6,87. Wheat is higer Sales of white at $1,68; red $1,53. Corn is also higher—white 55 cts; yellow 60 cts.

WILMINGTON MARKET, NOV. 4.

[Reported by CUMMING & STYRON.]

BACON—		NAILS,	5 a
N. C., hog round,	13½a	TURPENTINE—	
Western Sides,	13 a	Yellow dip	2.55 a
" Shoulders,	a 11	Virgin,	a2.55
Hams,	15 a	Hard,	1.55 a
LARD, N.C.	a 15	TAR,	1.60 a
BUTTER,	20 a 23	ROSIN—	
BEESWAX,	23 a 24	No. 1,	2.87½a3.00
CANDLES—		" 2,	1.25 a
Adam'tine,	30 a 33	Common,	1.10 a
Sperm,	45 a 50	SPIRITS—	
CORN,	67 a 67½	Turp'tine,	39 a
COFFEE—		POTATOES—	
Rio,	12½a 12	Bbls.,	a
Laguna,	13½a 14	RICE,	4½a
N. C. SHEETINGS,	7½a 8	SALT—	
" YARN,	17 a 17½	Alum,	50 a
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	Sack,	1.20 a1.25
FLOUR—		SUGAR—	
Superfine,	7.50 a	Clarified,	11 a 11½
Extra,	7.50 a	P. R.,	9½a 10
Fine,	7.00 a	DRIED APPLES—	
Family,	a8.00	pr bus,	3 a
Scratched,	6.50 a6.75	Peeled peaches,	5 a
HAY—		Unpeeled,	2 a
N. C.,	90 a1.00	BRANDY—	
MOLASSES—		Peach,	70 a 75
Cuba,	44 a 45	Apple,	50 a 60
MACKEREL—		LIME,	1.25 a1.35
2 no.	6½a	COTTON,	10½a 12
3 no.	6.50 a6.75	OATS,	38 a
TORK,	23 a 24	WHEAT—	
GUANO—		Red,	1.35 a1.37½
Peruvian, 1 ton,	62.00 a	White,	1.45 a
" 5 tons,	60.00 a		

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, OCT. 25.

BACON,	14 a 15	LARD,	16 a
BEESWAX,	24 a 25	MOLASSES—	
CANDLES—		Hhds	45 a 47
Fay. fact'ry,	20 a	N. Orleans,	a
Adamantine,	30 a 32	NAILS,	5.00 a
Sperm,	35 a 50	SALT—	
COFFEE—		Liverpool, sack,	1.50 a1.60
Rio,	11½a 13½	Alum, bushel,	75 a
Laguira,	a 15	FLAXSEED	1.15a
St. Domingo,		CLOVER SEED, ₱ lb,	12½a 15
COTTON—		BRANDY—	
Strictly prime,	11½a11½	Peach,	90 a1 00
Prime,	a	Apple,	65 a 75
COTTON YARNS—		N. C. WHISKEY,	60 a 65
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	SUGAR—	
FEATHERS,	40 a	Loaf,	15 a
FLOUR—		Crushed,	14½a 15
Family,	7 75 a	St. Croix,	12½a 13
Superfine,	7.25 a	Porto Rico,	11½a 11½
Fine,	6 75 a	N. Orleans,	10½a 11
Scratched	6.25 a	TALLOW,	10 a
CORN,	90 a	TOBACCO—	
WHEAT,	1 10 a1 20	Leaf,	a
OATS,	40 a	Manufact'd	15 a 40
PEAS,	75 a	WOOL,	16 a 17½
RYE,	80 a		
HIDES—			
Dry,	10 a 11		
Green,	3½a 4½		

GREENSBORO MARKET, NOV. 6.

[Reported by RANKIN & McLEAN.]

BACON,	a 15	HIDES—	
BEEF,	4 a 5	Green,	a 5
BEESWAX,	a 20	Dried,	a 10
BUTTER,	a 15	HAY,	50 a 60
COFFEE,	a 16½	LARD,	a 13½
CANDLES—		MOLASSES,	a 60
Tallow,	22 a 25	NAILS,	6 a 7
Adam'tine,	37 a 40	OATS,	40 a
Sperm,	55 a 60	PEAS—	
CORN,	75 a1.00	Yellow,	62 a 75
Meal,	75 a1.00	White,	75 a
CHICKENS,	10 a 12½	PORK,	7 a
APPLES—		RAGS,	2 a 3
Peeled,	50 a 62	RICE,	8 a 10
PEACHES—		SALT,	2.00 a
Peeled,	2.00 a2.25	SUGAR—	
Unpeeled,	a 75	Brown,	14 a 15
EGGS,	a 10	Loaf,	18½a
FEATHERS	35 a 40	Crushed,	18½a
FLOUR,	5.50 a6.00	Clarified,	15 a
FLAXSEED,	a1.00	TALLOW,	12½a 15
WHEAT,	1.00 a1.12	WOOL,	25 a 30

OFFICE GREENSBORO' MUTUAL }
Life Insurance and Trust Com. }

THE Annual Meeting of the Greensboro' Mutual Life Insurance and Trust Company, will be held at their Office, in Greensboro' on Thursday the 18th, December next.

D. P. WEIR.
Sect. & Treas.
44:::6t.

SOMETHING NEW!

A FAMILY PROVISION STORE!

MRS. L. BENCINI has just received and opened a large supply of all kinds of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which will be sold cheap for cash.

☞ Country produce taken in exchange at Market price. Sept. 22

E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, prose and Poetical Works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folios, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Greensborough, N. C.

Market Street, second square from the court house.

THE ANNALS OF SOUTHERN Methodism by Dr. Deems.

3 doz. COPIES just received and for sale.

E. W. OGBURN.

May 12, 1856

100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD and ZINC just received and for sale low for cash by

RANKIN & McLEAN, *Agents.*
Bellevue White Lead Company, N. Y.

June 18, 1856.

SIX MINUTE CHURNS.

ANOTHER Lot of these Celebrated Hydro Thermal Churns just at hand at Manufacturer's prices, only adding freight.

JAMES M. TOWLES,
(27::tf) *Raleigh, N. C.*

New Books.

Macauley's History of England,
Hume's " " Do.
Irving's Works Complete.
Goldsmith's " Do.
Lives of the Chief Justices of the U. S.
Chamber's information for the people.
Anatomy of Melancholy.
The poetical works of Rogers Compbell, &c.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.
Weem's Life Marion.
Do " Washington.

May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

GRAND COMBINATION.

FOR the especial benefit of the reading public, the Publishers of the Times have made arrangements by which they can furnish the principal Literary Journals and Magazines at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Any person sending us $10 will receive one copy of the Times and a full set of the British Reviews and Blackwood, as republished by L. Scott & Co., for one year. For $4 we will send the Times and either of the following $3 Magazines for on year; Southern Literary Messenger; Godey's Lady's Book; Harper's, Magazine; and Graham's Magazine. For $3 we will send one copy of the Times and the Christian Album.

All kinds of Blanks for Sale.

Original Poetry.

FOR THE TIMES.

The Bonny Black Eye—A Song of Beauty.

BY PETER PEPPER POD, ESQ.

Some ladies' judgment in their features lies,
And all their genius sparkles from their eyes."
YOUNG.

There is beauty in Summer, Autumn, Winter and Spring,
And all blossoms, and delicate flowers;
And the songs that the Thrush and sweet Philomel sing,
In the woodland, the field and the bowers.
But I sing not of these, or, the rain-bow above,
Nor the stars, nor the moon in the sky:
Ever dearer my theme, though its not one of love—
Rejoicing I sing of the bonny black eye!
Oh! there's nothing on earth so bright,
Or half so full of *love* and light—
As a smile from a bonny black eye!

Other sons of Pernasus may sing as they please,
In praise of the flame kindling blue,
And talk of the hazel in fancy wrought phrase,
I will sing of the black if they do:
For something there is, that so willingly charms,
I knew it but I cannot tell why,
Neither hazel nor blue hath a *fire* that warms
Like a spark from the bonny black eye.
Oh! there's nothing on earth so bright,
Or half so full of *love* and light—
As a smile from a bonny black eye!

Yet there is, I confess it, a wit and a charm,
In a blush of the heavenly blue;
And oh! tell me not there is nothing to warm,
In a flash of the bright hazel too;
Its warm melting rays is a mellowing light,
As e'er drew a tear or a sigh,
But they touch not the heart with a radiance so bright,
As a glance from the bonny black eye.
Oh! there's nothing on earth so bright,
Or half so full of *love* and light—
As a smile from a bonny black eye!

Old Sol may shine forth in his splendor and claim,
All the light and glory of day,
And Cinthia may boast of the silvery beam,
That illumes the blue milky way;
And Venus may dance in her orbit of light,
But there is not a star in the sky
That dances along so enchantingly bright,
As a beam from the bonny black eye.
Oh! there's nothing above so bright,
Or half so full, of love and light—
As a smile from a bonny black eye!

'Tis said in the sea, there are lumenous pearls,
And shells of each varying hue,
And coral and jasper for airy young girls
And gems of bright purple and blue,
But old ocean holds not 'neath his deepest blue wave,
A gem that I value so high,
As the dart that oft *conquers the stout and the brave*,
'Tis the dart of the bonny black eye.
Oh! there's nothing below so bright,
Or half so full of love and light—
As a smile from a bonny black eye!

There's an eloquence steals from the shower washed bowers,
That spangle this carpet of green—
Oh lit talks to us oft in the language offlowers,
Of the sentiments floating within;
There's an eloquence too in the burning young cheek,
And a lip of the roseate dye—
But there's nothing to me such an eloquence speaks
As a smile of the bonny black eye.
Oh! there's nothing on earth so bright,
Or half so full of love and light—
As a smile from a bonny black eye!

Our Easy Chair.

"Always laugh while you can—it is a cheap medicine. Mirthfulness is a philosophy not well understood. It is the sunny side of existence."

A TENDER-HEARTED LADY.—A lady sitting down to a dinner of roast veal, the other day, exclaimed, whilst eating: "I do think that butchers are the most cruel creatures that ever lived—these poor calves!—another piece of the shoulder, if you please, Mr. Smith."

At a late trial, the defendant who was not familiar with the multitude of words which the law employs to make a trifling charge, after listening a while to the reading of the indictment, jumped up and said, "Them 'ere *allegations* is false, and that 'ere *alligator* knows it."

A TEACHER in a Sunday School was lecturing a class of little girls on the influence of pious instructions in the formation of youthfull character. 'Ah Miss Caroline,' said he to one of the class, 'what do you think you would have been without your good father and pious mother?' 'I suppose I should have been an orphan,' replied Miss Caroline.

CHOICE OF A WIFE.—A young man, resolved to wed, asked the philosopher Aristippus, what kind of a woman he should choose for a wife. "Indeed, I cannot advise you," said the cynic, "if she is beautiful, she will deceive you—if she is ill-favored, she will disgust you—if she is poor, she will ruin you—and, if she is rich, will domineer over you. Indeed my young friend, you must be your own counsellor in this matter."

JOHN AND JULIA.—"John," quoth the gentle Julia, to her sleepy lord one warm morning at a late hour, "I wish you'd take pattern by the thermometer."

"As how?" murmured her worse half, sleepily opening his optics.

"Why—by rising."

"H'm, I wish you'd imitated the other fizamagig that hangs up by it—the barometer."

"Why so?"

"Cause then you'd let me know when a storms a coming."

MODEL CERTIFICATE.—The following certificate speaks for itself. It is going the rounds, and we should like to have it "located," in order to advise the owner to take out a "patent":

Dear Doctor:—I will be one hundred and seventy-five years old next October. For ninety-four years I have been an invalid, unable to move, except when stirred with a lever; until year ago last Thursday, I heard of the Granicular Syrup. I bought a bottle, smelt of the cork, and found myself a new man. I can now run twelve and a half miles an hour, and throw nineteen doublesummersets without stopping.

P. S.—A little of your Alicumstoutum Salve applied to a wooden leg reduced a compound fracture in fifteen minutes, and is now covering the limb with a fresh cuticle of white gum pine bark.

ANOTHER WIFE WANTED—A letter dated "Swamp Road Forks," Chesterfield Sept. 16th, was received at this office yesterday, which read as follows:

Mr. Editor:—Will you plese ensert this noat in your valuble papur, and I conceider you mitey obligin all the balance of my life.

NOTISE.—Any gal what's got a cow, a tolerble good fether bed, comfertable fixens, $50 dollers in cash—what understands tending children, and don't mind cookin, can find a customer for life, by ritin a small *bilt dux*, addressed to Z. X., and stick it in a crack of uncle Ben's barn, back side jining the pig-pen.

(There is a chance Miss Rural.)

WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION—Two fair ladies were reading the other day, Byron's "Prisoner of Chillon." That is, one lady was pretending to read it aloud to the other lady. No woman has ever been, now is, or ever will be capable of listening without interrupting. So that at the very commencement, when the reader read the passage—

"Nor grew it white
In a single night,
As men's have grown from sudden fears—"

White! How odd, to be sure! Well I know nothing about men's hair, but there is our friend, Mrs. G——, of twelfth street, the lady who has just been twenty-nine years old for the last fifteen years, her husband died, you know last winter, at which misfortune her grief was so intense, that her hair turned completely black within twenty-four hours after the occurrence of that sad event.

"Hans, who do you vote for?"
"I votes for de beeples, I do,"
"Well, but what candidate?"
"Der Governor,"
"Him what gits elected mit de ballot-box, dis next year bin ein fortnight!"

The Farmer.

FALL PLOWING.

The advantages of Fall Plowing may be enumerated as follows:

1. In autumn, the team having become inured to work through the summer, is more vigorous and better prepared for labor than in the spring, and other farm work is less pressing in its demands upon the time and attention than in that bustling period. Let all the plowing be done which is possible in the fall, and still the spring work would give abundant employment to the farmer and his teams, in drawing manure, cross-plowing cultivating, harrowing, &c.

2. In the fall, low, moist lands are generally in better condition for plowing than in spring time. We say generally, for this reason low, moist lands are decidedly moist, at present. Still, we cannot hope for any better state very early next year, and if plowed as they should be, wet lands will suffer very little from water through the winter.

3. Stiff, heavy soils, plowed in autumn, undergo, by the action of water and frost a more thorough disintegration—clays are pulverized and crumbled, and heavy loams and hard pan lands are acted upon a like manner and with like benefit.

4. Heavy coarse swards, full of rank weeds and grasses, can be better subdued by plowing in the fall—their roots are more apt to die out, and far less liable to sprout again than when plowed in the spring. The turf is better prepared, by its more advanced state of decay, for the use of the crops which may be sown or planted upon it.

5. Fall plowing disturbs the "winter arrangemnnts" of numerous worms and insects, and must destroy a large number of these pests, and also their eggs and larvæ. This is a minor advantage, but one worthy of consideration, especially on lands infested with the wire-worm.

The principle objection to fall plowing are these:

1. The loss of that fresh friable condition readily permeable to air and moisture, and the consolidation of the soil by long exposure to changing and stormy weather. This on soils of a light character, is a very serious objection to plowing in autumn.

2. The loss af vegetable matter and the gases to the same while in a state of decay, is another disadvantage. The latter is but a small loss, if the work is done late in the fall, but often, on hill sides, a large part of the soluble and floating organic matter is washed away by the heavy rains of winter and early spring time. The soil is also consolidated by the same influences. Heavy swards thus situated would sustain less injury than light swards or stubble lands.

The advantages and disadvantages of this practice may be appropriately followed by brief directions for performing the work.

1. Do it in the best manner.

2. Throw up low land in narrow beds and cut cross furrows and drains sufficient to carry off at once all surface water. This will obviate one great objection to fall plowing.

3. Plow deep and narrow furrows—such will best secure the action of the ameliorating influences of frost upon the soil. A rough broken surface is better than a smooth one for this purpose.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

FEEDING COWS DURING WINTER.—Messrs. Editors:—I have a little experience in the above line. About two years ago, I bought a cow that had been wintered in the too common Wisconsin manner—that is, upon straw, with an occasional 'angel's visit" of an ear of corn. She gave during ten months, 2,800 quarts of milk.—The next winter she was put upon a diet of good timothy hay, cornstalks ruta-bagas, and carrots, and the next season of ten months, she gave 5,660 quarts of milk—the pasture being the same both years. The extra feeding during the winter would not exceed $10 above the straw system. All who have been acquanted with the price of butter during the last twelve months, will know whether I got the $10 back or not. J. T.

Wisconsin Farmer.

An experiment conducted by the President of an Agricultural Society in England, shows that manure which was kept covered by 9 inches in depth with earth, so that no evaporation escaped, produced 4 bushels more of grain per acre, than the same quantity and kind of manure applied to the same extent and quality of land, but which manure had lain from the 13th of January, to the 4th of April, exposed to the weather.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

WORTH A TRIAL.—A farmer in Southern Alabama advises smoking hams, to throw upon the fire occasionally a handful of china berries, which, he says, will be an effectual preventive against skippers. It is worth trying anyhow.

Fall and Winter Goods.

R. G. Lindsay,

North-East corner of Elm and Market Streets,

WOULD invite the attention of his customers and the community generally to his well selected and carefully purchased stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS, consisting of almost every variety of articles suitable for the season.

Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds and Jeans, N. C. Kerseys, twilled and plain Northern Linsey, &c. Ladies' Dress Goods—in variety—Merinoes, Figured and Plain De Laines, all Wool Plaids, &c. &c., Cloaks, Shawls and Scarfs, Ginghams and Prints, Fine Bed Blankets, Negro ditto.

A full supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Andirons, Spades, Shovels and Forks.

Coffee, Sugars, Teas, green and black, Carpetings, Rugs and Door Mats, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, &c., &c., &c.

Rock Island Jeans and Cassimers, Kerseys—Bolting Cloths, Burr Mill Stones, Grindstones.

Oct. 10, 1856.

New Firm and New Goods!

J. L. HENDRIX, having purchased the interest of W. S. Gilmer in the Firm of Gilmer & Son, would respectfully announce to the public that he has formed a partnership with A. L. Gilmer, under the name and style of GILMER & HENDRIX, who are now receiving their

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

consisting in part of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries and a variety of other articles kept in any Southern market.

Our stock is entirely new and will be sold

Cheap for Cash,

or to punctual customers on time. We most respectfully solicit the prtrongage of the customers of the old Firm, and of the public generally, as we are determined to give satisfaction. All we ask is a fair trial. Call and examine our stock, as our motto is, "No trouble to show Goods." GILMER & HENDRIX.

Greensboro', Oct. 6, 1856.

Country produce will be taken in exchange for goods at **cash** prices.

(41::1y) G. & H.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES,

Let Every One Read.

1 DOZ.—Republican Landmarks, the Views and Opinions of American Statesmen, on Foreign Immigration, being a Collection of Statistics of Population, Pauperism, Crime, etc. With an enquiry into the true Character of the United States Government, and its policy on the subject of Immigration, Naturalization of Aliens, etc. BY John P. Sanderson.

1 DOZ.—A Defence of the American Policy, as opposed to the encroachments of Foreign Influence, and especially to the interference of the Papacy in the political interests and affairs of the United States. By Thomas R. Whitney.

Just received, and for sale, by
June E. W. OGBURN

FISK'S PATENT METALLIC

OCTAGON BURIAL CASES

Can always be found at the

CABINET WAREHOUSE

OF

PETER THURSTON,

West Market, Greensboro.

THESE CASES are extensively used, and possess valuable advantages over all other Coffins, for transportation, depositing in vaults, or for ordinary interments. They are made of the most imperishable materials, also enamelled inside and out to prevent rust or corrosion; and when properly cemented, we have the gratifying reflection that the bodies of our deceased loved ones enclosed in them are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may, without offensive odor, be kept, obviating the necessity of hasty burials, or if desired, transported to a distant land.—The remains of the late Hon. Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, and many other distinguished persons, are entombed in receptacles of this kind. The Octagon Case is a new style of Metallic Cases of beautiful form, finished in perfect resemblance of highly polished Rosewood, and free from objections expressed by some concerning the shape and appearance of the former styles. 37-tf

JUST received a lot NAILS for 6¼ per lb. RANKIN & McLEAN.
Oct. 30, 1856

SWAN & CO'S LOTTERIES!

[*Authorized by the State of Georgia.*]

3,280 Prizes—Lowest Prize $40. More than one Prize to every ten TICKETS!

Prizes guaranteed FORT GAINES ACADEMY LOETERY, **Class 21.** To be drawn in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, in public on Friday, November 28, 1856, on the Plan of SINGLE NUMBERS!

☞ Purchasers in buying 10 Whole Tickets are guaranteed a Prize of $40—Halves and Quarters in proportion.

SAM'L SWAN & CO., Managers.

30,000 Tickets—3,280 Prizes! Prizes amounting to **$204,000!** Will be distributed according to the following

ORIGINAL SCHEME:

1 Prize of		$40,000
1	"	12,000
1	"	5,000
1	"	2,000
1	"	1,000
1	"	1,000
10 Prizes of		200
100	"	100
100	"	70

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 approx. of	$150	to $40,000	are	$600
4	" 125	to 12,000	are	500
4	" 100	to 5,000	are	400
4	" 75	to 2,000	are	300
8	" 50	to 1,000	are	400
40	" 45	to 200	are	1,800
3,000	" 40	are		120,000
3,280 prizes amounting to				$204,000

Whole Tickets $10—*Halves* 5—*Quarters* 2½.

Inducements to Clubs.

As, by this Scheme, one Ticket in ever 10 is *guarantied* to draw $40, we will sell *Certificates of Packages* of 10 Tickets at the following rates, which is the risk on them.

All that they draw over the amount guaranticed accrues to the purchaser.

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets,		$60
"	" 10 Half "	30
"	" 10 Quarter "	15

It will be perceived, by this plan, that for $60 the purchaser has a Certificate of 10 Tickets, when if he buys Tickets he would only get for that sum 6 Wholes, thus by buying Certificates he has four more chances for the larger Prizes—Halves and Quarter Packages in proportion.

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

The list of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please writes their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes at the usual time of thirty days, in full without deduction.

All communications strictly confidential.

Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other tickets at either office.

Orders for Tickets or Certificates can be addressed either to

S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, Ga.*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*

(31::1y)

SOUTHERN LOTTERY! on the Havana Plan!! Prizes Guarantied! $102,000!! Only 15,000 numbers!!! Prizes payable *without deduction!*

JASPER COUNTY ACADEMY LOTTERY!

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

Class S,

To be drawn NOVEMBER 15, 1856, at Concert Hall, Macon, Ga., under the sworn superintendence of Col. Geo. M. Logan, and Jas. A. Nisbet, Esq.

☞ *Remember this Lottery has only Fifteen Thousand Numbers—less than any Lottery in the World! therefore it is the best for investment. Examine the Scheme!*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of		$15,000
1	"	5,000
1	"	2,000
4 Prizes of $1,000	are	4,000
5	" 500	are 2,500
80	" 100	are 8,000
1,500	" 40	are 60,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

20 Approx. of $100	are	$2,000
50 "	50 are	2,500
50 "	20 are	1,000
1,712 Prizes amounting to		$102,000

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2.50.

The 1,500 Prizes of $40 are determined by the last figure of the Number that draws the Capital Prize of $15,000. The Capital Prize will, of course, end with one of the figures—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0. Those Whole Tickets ending with the same figure as the last in the Capital will be entitled to $40. Halves and Quarters in proportion.

☞ Persons sending money by mail need not fear its being lost. Orders punctually attended to. Communications confidential.—Bank Notes of sound Banks taken at par.

☞ Those wishing particular numbers should order immediately.

Address, JAMES F. WINTER,
(27::1y) *Manager*, Macon, Ga.

JAMES M. HUGHES,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

HAVING moved into his new shop, one door below the Book Store,

West Market, *Greensboro', N. C.*,

would respectfully return his thanks to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed; and he hopes by diligence and punctuality, with his long experience in cutting and making, that he will continue to merit and receive a liberal patronage. He has a regularly established agency by which he receives the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia FASHIONS which gentlemen are invited to examine for themselves.

All work warranted to please in fit and durability. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction. Remember the stand—West Market, one door below the Book Store.

Aug. 1856 4::1y

J. W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. J. F. HOWLETT.

J. W. HOWLETT & SON,

DENTISTS,

Respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner.

They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

They have furnished their Operating Rooms [on Market Street two doors above the Bland House,] in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired.

January 1, 1856. 1-1y.

J. D. CUMMING. C. W. STYRON.

CUMMING & STYRON,

Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SWAN & CO.'S LOTTERIES!

(*Authorized by the State of Alabama.*)

$50,000.

TO be had for **$10!** SOUTHERN MILITARY ACADEMY LOTTERY! Class J,—to be drawn in the city of Montgomery, Alabama, in public, on THURSDAY, November 13, 1856, on the Plan of *SINGLE NUMBERS!*

SAMUEL SWAN, *Manager*

30,000 Tickets only! Prizes amounting to **$200,000** will be distributed according to the following

UNRIVALLED SCHEME!

1 Prize of		$50,000
1	"	20,000
1	"	20,000
1	"	10,000
1	"	10,000
1	"	5,000
2 Prizes of		5,000
2	"	1,000
20	"	500
50	"	300
75	"	200
100	"	100
125	"	60

APHROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 approx. of	$400	to $50,000	are	$1,600
4	" 300	20,000	"	1,200
4	" 250	20,000	"	1,000
4	" 200	10,000	"	800
4	" 175	10,000	"	700
4	" 150	5,000	"	600
8	" 60	2,500	"	480
8	" 40	1,000	"	320
80	" 35	500	"	2,800
200	" 25	300	"	5,000
300	" 20	200	"	6,000
1,000 prizes amounting to				$200,000

Whole Tickets, $10—*Halves*, 5—*Quarters*, 2½.

Plan of the Lottery.

30,000 Numbers corresponding with those on the Tickets are placed in one Wheel. The first 380 Prizes are placed in another Wheel. A Number is drawn from the Number Wheel, and at the same time a Prize is drawn from the other Wheel. The Prize drawn is placed against the Number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the Prizes are drawn out.

Approximation Prizes.—The two preceding and the two succeeding Numbers to those drawing the first 380 Prizes will be entitled to the 620 Approximation Prizes, according to the Scheme.

IN ORDERING TICKETS,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

The List of Drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain, and give their Post Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn, and payable in full without deduction.

☞ All Prizes of $1,000 and under, paid immediately after the drawing—other Prizes at the usual time of thirty days, in full without deduction.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for Tickets should be sent in early.

Prize Tickets cashed or renewed in other Tickets at either office.

Orders for Tickets can be addressed to

S. SWAN & CO., *Atlanta, G.a*
or S. SWAN, *Montgomery, Ala.*

(31::1y)

☞ As the above is not an "odd and even number scheme," no Certificates of Packages can be sold in it.

A GRAND MARYLAND LOTTERY FOR November, 1856, on the Havana Plan. Capital Prize **$100,000!** Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland. *EXTRA CLASS 6.* to be drawn in Baltimore, Md., Saturday, Nov. 22d, 1856. R. FRANCE & Co., Managers.

Prizes amounting to $382,500! *Will be distributed according to the following Splendid Scheme:* 30,000 Numbers!—1,110 Prizes! *Prizes payable in full without deduction.*

SCHEME.

1 prize of		$100,000
1	"	50,000
1	"	25,000
1	"	15,000
1	"	11,040
2 prizes of		5,000
2	"	2,500
3	"	2,000
5	"	1,500
5	"	1,000
200	"	500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 of	$800 approx. to		$100,000
4 of	600	"	50,000
4 of	500	"	25,000
4 of	400	"	15,000
4 of	300	"	11,040
8 of	200	"	5,000
8 of	100	"	2,500
12 of	80	"	2,000
20 of	60	"	1,500
20 of	50	"	1,000
800 of	40	"	500
1,110 prizes,			$382,500

Whole Tickets $20; Halves 10; Quarters 5.00.

APPROPIMATION PRIZES.

The two preceding and the two succeeding numbers to those drawing the first 222 prizes, will be entitled to the 888 approximation prizes. For example:—If ticket No. 11250 draws the $100,000 prize, those tickets numbered 11248, 11249, 11251 and 11252, will each be entitled to $800, and so according to the above scheme. If ticket No. 1 should be drawn, the approximations would be 2, 3, 29999 and 30,000. If ticket No. 30000 should be drawn the approximations would be 29998, 29999, 1 and 2. If ticket No. 2 or 29999 should be drawn, the approximations will be on the same principle.

PLAN OF THE LOTTERY.

In the above scheme there are 30,000 tickets, numbered from 1 to 30,000. There are 222 full prizes and 888 approximations, making in all 1,110 prizes.

The numbers from 1 to 30,000 corresponding with the numbers on the tickets, printed on separate slips of paper, are rolled up and encircled with small tin tubes and placed in a Glass Wheel.

The amounts of the different 222 full prizes similarly printed and encircled, are placed in another wheel. After revolving the wheels, a number is drawn from the wheel of numbers, and at the same time a prize is drawn from the other wheel, by boys who are blindfolded. The number and the prize drawn out are opened and exhibited to the audience and registered by the Commissioner, the prize being placed against the number drawn. This operation is repeated until all the prizes are drawn out. The drawing is then printed, and after comparison, the Commissioner certifies to its correctness.

All orders for tickets or packages in any of the Maryland Lotteries, will receive prompt attention, and the drawing mailed to all purchasers immediately after it is over.

Address T. H. HUBBARD & CO.
No. 39 Fayette st., or Box, No. 40,
(41::1y) Baltimore, Maryland.

Old Bonnets Made New!

MRS. LUCRETIA SALLEE, having settled in Greensboro', where she expects to carry on Bleaching, Cutting, and Shaping Bonnets, flatters herself from her long experience in the business, that she can give satisfaction to all who may give her a call. She can make the most ill-shaped Bonnet look as bright as if new.

All work sent from a distance shall be promptly attended to. One trial is all that is asked to give satisfaction.

Call in the corner house in the rear of Messrs. J. & F. GARRETT'S STORE. (44::tf)

All kinds of Blanks for Sale.

New Books.

Miss Murray's Letters,
Widow Bedot papers, Memoirs of Sidney Smith, Picknick Papers, T. S. Arther's work's, Nickabocker, Earnest Lindwood, India the pearl of Pearl River, The New Purchase, Forrest Tragedy and other Tales Edeth the Quakeress, Campfire's of the Redmen &c.

May 1856. E. W. OGBURN.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

A GOOD second-hand Carriage for sale very cheap. Apply soon to
July 11, 1856. R. G. LINDSAY.

Passengers to NORMAL COLLEGE.

A TWO-HORSE HACK will be at Thomasville, every day, except Sunday, to carry the *MAIL* and *PASSENGERS* to the College.

The distance is **six miles;** first-rate road; fair, **twenty-five cents.**

All boxes, bundles, &c., for any person at Normal, will be promptly delivered, if addressed to my care at Thomasville.

June 20, 1856. H. H. SMALL.
(26::tf)

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA,

ARE prepared to receive and dispose of, advantageously, any quantity of flour from Orange, Alamance, Guilford and neighboring counties. Many years experience with every facility and ability enables us to guarantee satisfaction and promptness in all sales. We have sold for, and refer to among many others:

Hon. THOS. RUFFIN,	Alamance,
JOHN NEWLIN,	do
P. A. HOLT,	do
W. R. ALBRIGHT,	do
J. H. HAUGHTON,	Chatham,
A. H. LINDLEY,	do
P. C. CAMERON,	Orange,
JOHN F. LYON,	do
W. J. BINGHAM,	do
JOHN LONG,	Randolph,
E. G. READE,	Person,
G. & H. WILLIAMS,	do

Feb. 6. 6::1yr.

1 Doz. WHEELER'S History of N. Carolina.
1 " FOOT'S Sketches of North Carolina.

Just received and for sale by
July, 1856 E. W. OGBURN.

JUST RECEIVED, per N. C. R. R., a large lot of Nails, Iron, Maleable Castings, Springs, Axles, Carriage Trimmings, &c. English, German and Briar Scythes and Snaths; Lock, Breast and Drawing Chains; Mill Saw Files, Rasps and Chisels, &c. Cheap by
RANKIN & McLEAN,
N. E. corner Market & Davy Streets.

EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS (either traveling or local) for NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS, are requested to send, *WITHOUT DELAY*, their address to the undersigned, and they will be furnished with a business which will yield them from 100 to 200 per cent. profit. They will plesse state what Newspapers or Periodicals they have canvassed for. Persons who have not hitherto acted as Agents, but who would like to engage as such, will also please send their names, Post-office address, County and State, written plainly.

WRIGHT, MASON & CO.,
(38::3m) *New York.*

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS.

Ambrotypes.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he is now prepared to take AMBROTYPE LIKENESSES in all the beauty of art; they surpass the DAGUERREOTYPE in beauty of delineation, giving the most delicate contrast between light and shade, making a positive picture that can be seen in any light, and are not affected by atmosphere or water, and will last for all time.

ALSO,

DAGUERREOTYPES, in all the various branches of the art with the newest improvements—Instructions given in Ambrotyping and Daguerreotyping on reasonable terms, APPARATUS and STOCK furnished if desired.

12::1y A. STARRETT.

BOLTING CLOTHS and BURR MILL STONES.—The genuine Anchor Wand Cloths of all Nos. from 1 to 11, inclusive, kept in full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of any size, to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Station on the N. C. Railroad.

R. G. LINDSAY,
April, 1856. N. E. corner of Elm & Market

KEITH & FLANNER,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THROUGH FREIGHT TO WILMINGTON PER MAIL TRAIN. We have made an arrangement with the Railroad Company to run a freight car with their Mail Trains, twice a week, from Salisbury to Wilmington direct, leaving Salisbury on Monday and Thursday—leave Wilmington, on Tuesday and Friday. Our agent will accompany the car to receive and deliver freight at all the intermediate stations. The first car will leave Salisbury on Monday 23d inst. KEITH & FLANNER.
Wilmington, N. C., June 17, '56 (25::tf)

N. G. FREEMAN,

WITH

ABBOTT, JOHNS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY SILK GOODS,

No. 153 Market Street, Philadelphia.
1856. 2-1y

HELP

Young America!!

ADAMS & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public, that they have opened a new Harness Establishment, in the town of Greensboro', on East Market street, a few doors below the Court House, in the building formerly occupied by C. A. Gillespie, where they would be pleased to have their friends call and examine their work, and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want, either single or double **harness,** of any quality, from the *plainest* to the *finest extra finish*, will lose nothing by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell their work, all of which is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and tasty manner, on such terms as cannot fail to give general satisfaction. As they are just commencing their career in life, they hope their friends will manifest an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to merit their partiality, and a liberal support from those who stand in need of the articles they are engaged in manufacturing.

Greensboro', Feb. 1856. 7::1y.

FURS WANTED.

100,000 SKINS wanted, consisting of Fox, Coon, Opossum, Wild Cat, Tame Cat, Muskrat, Mink, Rabbit, &c., &c., for which we will pay the highest market price in *GOODS.*

N. E. Corner Market & Davie streets.
RANKIN & McLEAN.
October 30, 1856 (44::tf)

Cabinet Furniture

AND

COTTAGE BEDSTEADS,

MANUFACTURED BY

JOS. SEARS.

THESE BEDSTEADS, with other articles of Cabinet Furniture, kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap by the Manufacturer. Apply at his shop on Greene Street, between West Market and Sycamore.

Greensboro, N. C. 22:7m

LAMPS.

A large lot of FLUID LAMPS just received at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

WE the undersigned Commissioners having been appointed by the County Court of Guilford to procure plans from which to make a selection for Building a NEW COURT HOUSE in Greensboro', and also for propositions for Building the same, hereby invite persons desirous of getting the contract to submit their plans and propositions for the same for inspection at Nov. Court,

GENERAL PLAN—The building to be about 64 by 44 of Brick, six room below stairs two above stairs and Court room beside, about 40 feet square.

C. P. MENDENHALL
JED. H. LINDSAY,
PETER ADAMS,
ISAAC THACKER,
JON. W. FIELDS,

Oct. 22nd 1856. [43: 4w:

JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF BEEBE'S fine No. 1 MOLE-SKIN HATS, also a lot of BLACK, BROWN, TAN and all colors of soft FUR HATS which will be sold at low figures.

GILMER & HENDRIX.
Oct. 22nd 1856. [43: tf:

TEXT Books, used in Colleges and Common Schools, kept constantly on hand by
E. W. OGBURN.

DISSOLUTION.—The Firm of Harrell & Moring has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the Firm will be settled by G. W. Harrell.

Sept., 1856. HARRELL & MORING.

Tailoring—Fall and Winter Fashions.

Geo. W. Harrell takes this method of informing the public that he has received his supply of Paris, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1856.

From my long experience, and the many advantages I have had, having been a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright, of Philadelphia, celebrated for his skill in the art, I flatter myself that I cannot be excelled in *GARMENT CUTTING* in this country.

I hereby return my grateful acknowlegments for the very liberal patronage I have received since I have been in business here, and hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public favor.

My Shop is up stairs, over the Store of Mr. Wm. S. Gilmer, and immediately opposite the Bland House. G. W. HARRELL.
Oct., 1856. 40::tf

THE REVISED CODE.

50 COPIES received and for sale.
E. W. OGBURN.
May, 1856

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES.

I'LL TELL YOU WHAT'S GOOD TO DAY!

GO to S. ARCHER'S, on East Market Street opposite the Farmers Bank, and you will find the cheapest and ingest

STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING,

Boots, Hats, fine white and fancy Shirts, merino, woollen and cotton Undershirts and Drawers, Comforts, Cravats, Stocks, Socks, Suspenders, Byron and Bishop Collars, and everything else ever kept in a Gentleman's furnishing STORE.

Gold, Silver and plated Watches, fob and vest Chains, Fingerrings, Breastpins, Earrings, Porte Monnaices, Revolvers, Pistols, and other things too numerous to mention.

ALL GOODS ARE WARRANTED.

These Goods were all bought for **cash,** at a figure which I am satisfied will enable me to sell them very cheap for **cash.** Give me a CALL before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the past patronage, I hope by strict attention to merit a continuance.

S. ARCHER.

A few of those warm Overshoes for Ladies and Gentlemen on hand and for sale cheap by
Sept. 25 S. A.

2 Tierce Rice,
3 HHDS. MOLASSES,
15 BAGS RIO, LAGURA & JAVA,
12 BBLS. SUGARS ASSORTED,
15 BOXES ADAMANTINE & TALLOW CANDLES,
8 BBLS. No. 1. Cut N. C. HERRINGS
just received and for sale by
June 18, 1856. RANKIN & McLEAN.

A GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, &c. R. G. LINDSAY,
N. E. corner of Elm & Market.
April, 1856.

FISH—fresh Mullets and Mackerel, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Molasses, new Crop, just received and for sale by
Jan. 30. RANKIN & McLEAN.

TWELVE Sermons by Dr. Deems, Just received and for sale by
E. W. OGBURN.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANTS.

Wilmington, N. C. 1:1y.

A. PERRY SPERRY,

(Formerly of Greensborough, N. C.)

WITH

BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO.,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

No. 89 Chambers, and 71 Reade Street,
1856.] NEW YORK. [2-1y

J. N. WOOD,

AUCTION, COMMISSION & FORWARDING

MERCHANT,

Goldsborough, N. C.,

WILL attend to the sale of Flour and other Produce. 14tf

G. H. KELLEY & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISI